



SATURDAY NIGHT.

THE FRONT PAGE.

THE P. L. Robertson Manufacturing Company, Limited, Milton, Ont., has recently taken up considerable advertising space in the papers replying to certain charges made in TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT relative to the Robertson screw. The chief difficulty with Mr. Robertson's explanation was that it did not explain the charges made by TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT. The writer of the advertisement vilifies SATURDAY NIGHT to the extent of a couple of columns of fine type, but signally fails to enlighten the stockholders of his company and others as to how he happened to accept \$125,000 of the stock of the Robertson Manufacturing Company (total capitalization \$250,000) in consideration of a patent which is thirty-five years old and which was annulled by the Courts on May 29th, 1909.

The writer of the advertisement also fails to state how it was that in their promotion literature, handed about by agents selling stock, it was not explained that the original patent on this screw had been annulled by the Canadian Courts and that anyone had as good a right to manufacture a screw "containing a cavity in the head" as had the Robertson Company of Milton, and that without paying a cent of royalty.

It would appear to be up to Mr. Robertson to be a little more definite and give an explanation that does explain just what return he has given the stockholders for this \$125,000 in stock.

Mr. Robertson states that he has had additional patents granted in connection with this screw. Are these additional patents worth half the capital stock of the company in view of the fact that the basic patent was nullified by the Canadian Courts?

Did Mr. Robertson possess any patent, other than the one nullified by the Courts at the time the P. L. Robertson Manufacturing Company was organized, at which time it was arranged that he was to have one-half of the capital stock in consideration of patent?

According to Mr. Robertson's own statement he is working under a patent granted February 2, 1909, prior to which the organization of his company was under way.

If this is the case, then he held no patent except that which was nullified when he accepted \$125,000 in stock in consideration of patent.

If Mr. Robertson would like to answer these questions, we would be pleased to receive and print his message.

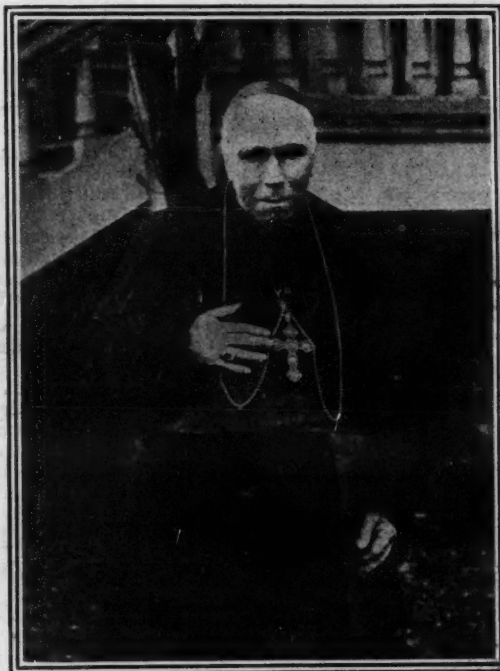
THE statement contained in the first instalment of the reminiscences of the late Goldwin Smith, published in the September issue of McClure's Magazine, that Gladstone suggested making Canada a peace-offering to the United States on condition of its allowing the Southern confederacy to go its own way does not come as a surprise to those who have studied the career of Gladstone or the political memoirs of the nineteenth century. Great and pure-hearted emotional force as Gladstone was in British politics, he contemned the emotion of Loyalty. Unselfish service for the Empire such as that of General Gordon left him cold and indifferent. After the first Boer war he made a peace which did not make the smallest provision for those settlers in South Africa who had through dire tribulation remained loyal to the British Crown. He left them to the tender mercies of their Boer conquerors and by so doing sowed the seeds of another war. It is quite obvious from the revelations of the late Goldwin Smith that the fact that Upper Canada and the Maritime provinces were largely peopled by the descendants of men who had suffered in blood and poverty in defence of British institutions on the North American Continent meant nothing to him. Neither did it mean anything to him that lower Canada, where it was peopled by a race of alien blood that in 1812 had taken up arms against the United States in defence of the British cause. The Canadian peoples of French and English descent were to be used as pawns in the peace game. This was, indeed, carrying the peace-at-any-price theory to extremes.

Although Goldwin Smith showed himself a good friend of Gladstone in suppressing the latter embodying this proposal, it is unquestionable that many leading American statesmen were aware of the willingness of certain British politicians to sacrifice Canada in the interest of the south. The matter was alluded to a year or

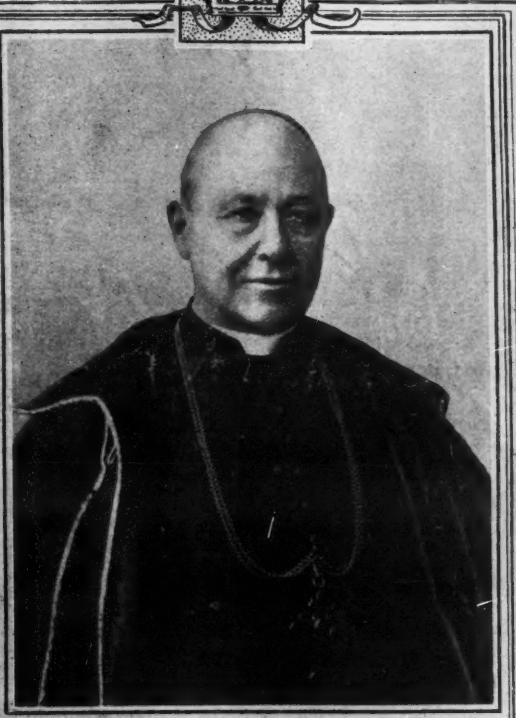
so ago, Hon. James Wilson, of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture for the United States, recalled it as a matter of common talk in Washington at the time of the Civil war. It has also been asserted that Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, the leader of the "radical" party in the United States, which



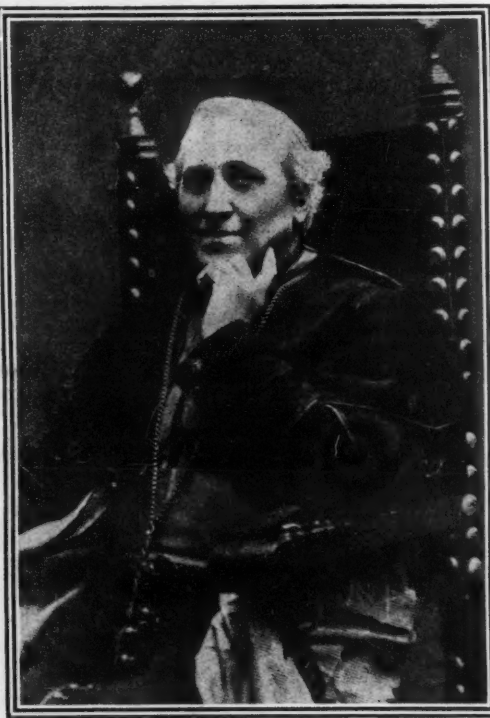
His Excellency Mgr. Falconio, formerly
Papal Alegate to Canada and now Legate
to the United States.



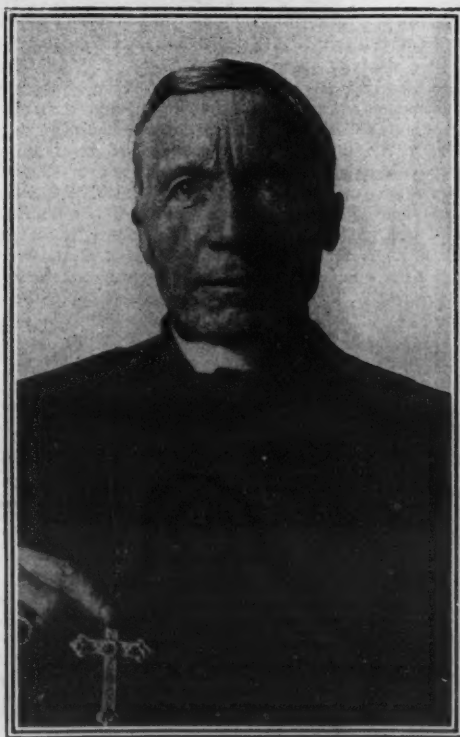
His Eminence Cardinal Logue, Roman Catholic Primate
of all Ireland.



Palestrina, the Papal Legate who presides over
His Excellency Cardinal Vanutelli, the Bishop of
the Eucharistic Conference.



His Grace, Mgr. Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul, Minn.,
the most brilliant light of the Roman Catholic Church
in America.



His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Balti-
more, the only Prince of the Roman Catholic Church in
the Western Hemisphere.



His Grace Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, in
whose See the first Eucharistic Congress ever held in
America is assembled.

FIGURES AT THE HOLY EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, AT MONTREAL.

played an infamous part in the early days of reconstruction, nursed at one time a plan for the acquirement of Canada and the retrogression of the South into a negro republic. He based his argument on the ground that the

Southern States were not a white man's country. The Gladstonian attitude, no doubt, had much to do with tacit assent given by the United States to the Fenian Raid which, be it remembered was an invasion of Canada by discharged soldiers of the Northern army. President Andrew Johnson, it was asserted two years ago in the Gaelic American by one of the Fenian leaders, was cognizant of all the Fenian plans and reproached "General" O'Neil afterward, for not having taken advantage of the liberty he had given him to pursue his ends. No doubt Johnson thought that the acquisition of Canada accomplished by a preliminary raid and by later intervention on the part of the United States would be favorably viewed by many English politicians. British sentiment had, however, undergone a very decided change although it will be remembered that Great Britain abandoned any claim for the losses entailed on Canada by the raid. Had the Canadian loyalists known that Gladstone and others of his school were willing to sacrifice them for the good of the South they would not have taken so sentimental an attitude toward that Confederacy. It is said that Col. George T. Denison, prince of Loyalists, led the cheering for Jefferson Davis when he arrived in Toronto a fugitive after the surrender of Appomatox. Could he have known that there were Englishmen who were willing to trade Canada for the independence of the people of Davis his cheers would have been less lusty. It is consoling to know that there is no English politician to-day, however obscure who would seriously propose to trade away the liberties of British subjects anywhere. That at least, Imperialistic sentiment, however exaggerated certain of its manifestations may be, has accomplished.

German newspapers. This, at least, indicates some progress, for Emperor Bill has on numerous occasions made the same proud boast without any great amount of adverse German comment resulting. Considering the fact that a goodly proportion of Germans are Socialists, or at least have Socialistic tendencies, added to the fact that the average citizen of the Fatherland is a hard-headed, careful, conservative human with a deal of imagination and whose lump of reverence is not any too highly developed, the great wonder is that "William by the Grace of God" was not long ago put where he belongs.

However, the German withal is ultra conservative. He moves slowly, he moves cautiously, and he makes few mistakes. When it comes to the Fatherland, to the traditions which have gone to make Germany the powerful empire that it is to-day, the German is probably the most pronounced and enthusiastic of loyalists. But at the same time loyalty to the Empire and loyalty to the Crown, when the said representative of the Crown persists in his mediaeval and romantic idea that "We Hohenzollerns take our Crown from heaven alone," a statement which Emperor William has made on numerous occasions, is not likely to sink very deeply into the mind of the average German; and some day, if I mistake not, the present Emperor, or his immediate successor, will awake to the fact.

The great Frederick of Prussia could have made such a statement with a fair chance of having it accepted at its face value; for Frederick, if he did not receive his crown as a direct contribution from the Almighty, at least earned it; and the same might be said of the present Emperor's grandfather, William I., who with such mighty men as Bismarck and von Moltke at his elbow, did weld the Empire into its present shape.

However, Emperor William is no fool on most counts, and it is not likely that he will attempt to put his empty boast into practice by breaking in upon the German Constitution. The anti-monarchical sentiment in Germany has, according to German writers, gained ground rapidly within the past few years; so all that the Emperor has to do is to apply the torch—the people would unquestionably do the rest.

AFTER the appointment of Mr. Joseph P. Downey, ex-M. P. as superintendent of the Orillia Asylum for weak-minded persons had been well received by the Press of Ontario irrespective of party, certain Liberal journals as if in response to a party intimation, have made a belated protest, and the most eminent of them has styled it a "Crime against Humanity." The basis of the protest was a letter from an asylum superintendent in the State of Maine, who has probably never visited Orillia and knows nothing of the duties Mr. Downey will be called upon to perform. One can imagine what an uproar, what an invocation of outraged patriotism, would have been heard from these same journals if a United States official had ventured to criticise an appointment made by the Laurier Administration. One can also imagine the opprobrium that would be heaped on a Canadian who wrote to a New York paper and criticized the appointments of Mayor Gaynor. Hon. A. J. Matheson, the acting Premier, however, did not indulge in any of these ex-parte arguments, but simply replied that Mr. Downey's duties would be administrative and that he would have plenty of assistance in a medical way from a professional alienist on the staff of the asylum. Personally, one would have liked to see so clean and able a man as Mr. Downey continue in Ontario politics, but he no doubt had his own reasons for retiring. It is unfair to him to assume that with a little experience he will not make a first-class asylum superintendent. His institution is for the care of the weak-minded, not the violently insane, and he has proven himself in the past a humane, big-hearted man. He came very near to quarrelling with the Whitney Administration in pursuance of his enthusiastic fight for the suppression of tuberculosis. To him more than to any other legislator is due the fact that the Central Prison has been reorganized on modern humanitarian lines. He has also shown himself an advanced man of eager and alert mind. The theory that a man requires a long special apprenticeship for an administrative post is one that is violated frequently in all callings. For instance, it would be as fair to argue that to place a clergyman without newspaper training in charge of a staff of expert newspaper men would be a reckless act, as to maintain that the appointment of Mr. Downey to administer an institution for the weak-minded is a "crime against humanity."

NO more significant indication of the trend of the times in this country could be cited than the resolve of the Methodist Church of Canada as voiced by its quadrennial parliament recently in session at Victoria, B.C., to abolish the footnote to Wesley's rules which made theatre-going, dancing and card-playing specific sins. The famous footnote was a sort of addendum to the decalogue and enumerated many more sins than those which Moses found inscribed on the tables of stone. It read as follows:

The general rules are to be understood as forbidding neglect of duties of any kind, imprudent conduct, indulging in

EMPEROR WILLIAM has once more proclaimed to the world that he was specially designed by Providence to rule over the German peoples. This time the Kaiser's claim of Divine Right has raised a storm of protest in the

temper and words, the buying, selling or using of intoxicating liquors as beverages, dancing, playing games of chance, encouraging lotteries, attending theatres, horse racing, circuses, dancing parties, patronizing dancing schools, taking in other amusements as are obviously of a mischievous or questionable moral tendency, and all acts of disobedience to the order and discipline of the Church.

The Rules Commission of the General Conference has with the approval of that body, whose decrees are absolute, substituted a footnote which leaves such "worldly" practices to the individual conscience and which is couched in the following terms:

For as much as these rules are to be interpreted by the enlightened Christian conscience, according to the principles of Christian liberty revealed in God's Word, our members are earnestly admonished that they guard with great care their reputation as servants of Christ and in the case of those amusements and practices which are of a hurtful and questionable tendency that they do not engage in those injurious to their spiritual life or incompatible to their allegiance to Jesus Christ, their Master.

To one slightly familiar with Wesley's rules the new footnote seems quite unnecessary, for Wesley in his really noble counsels of piety has said all this and said it better. But the main achievement on which the Methodist body is to be congratulated is the wiping out of the self-righteous and narrow-minded footnote adopted after the union of the various Wesleyan communities in Canada at a time when conditions were more primitive than they are now. No one who was present twelve years ago at the quadrennial conference in 1898, which took place in the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, when the campaign for the abolition of this clause first took definite form could have expected that victory would have come so soon and in such a complete manner. It was at that time purely a lay movement. The resolution for the elimination of the clause was moved by Dr. James Mills, then principal of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, and now a member of the Dominion Railway Commission, and seconded by Mr. Edward Gurney, the eminent manufacturer of this city. Dr. Mills' speech was a particularly fine analysis of the teaching of Wesley and a brilliant plea for the elimination of the footnote on the ground of expediency and common sense. Mr. Gurney frankly told the conference that he did not himself obey all the prohibitions contained in the clause, nor would he compel the members of his family to do so. He added that the same sentiments prevailed in practically every well-to-do Methodist household in his own city and in other cities of Canada. The uproar which greeted the proposal was furious. The clerical forces seemed united in opposition to any change and the rural representatives, both lay and clerical, were savage against what they described as the iniquitous and materialistic nature of the proposal. One Napanee preacher went so far as to move that the reporters who had given more space to the speeches of Messrs. Mills and Gurney than to the wild ravings of their opponents be ejected from the meeting. At that time it looked as though the footnote had at least half a century of life before it. The conference just closed at Victoria is the third which has assembled since the Toronto gathering of 1898, and in the discussion attendant on elimination of the footnote, the laity took merely a passive part. The clause has been wiped out by the ministers themselves, who have come to a realization of the fact that if the Methodist Church is to continue as a great spiritual force it must give up the position of being a narrow opponent of harmless amusements in which healthy humanity has indulged since time immemorial. The Methodists as a class have long outgrown this narrow-minded footnote, and now that it is officially abandoned they breathe a freer air, and the Church is no longer in the anomalous position of a body laying down certain fixed rules of conduct that few of its members would consent to live up to, or to enforce in their own households.

TORONTO has had its usual monthly—or is it weekly?—upheaval with the railways. The Board of Trade has kicked and the newspapers have kicked; the railway officials have replied, and there apparently we stop.

The chief difficulty appears to be that the railways and the citizens cannot get together. There is much discussion; a great deal of recrimination, but no policy. That Toronto's freight service is not as good as it should be there can be no question; that the station is an antique there is no room for doubt; that Toronto's terminals are of insufficient capacity is too apparent to require special comment.

However, it seems to me that the citizens of Toronto have hold on the wrong end of the stick. Calling David McNicoll a Scotch hireling and telling C. M. Hays that he should be operating a push cart and not a railway may be a pleasant occupation, but it doesn't catch any fish. When the Toronto papers get up and holler that the railways are discriminating in favor of Montreal, they likewise accomplish little. If the newspapers will camp on the trail of a constructive, go-ahead railway policy for the city of Toronto, and if the citizens generally will stow away their boxing gloves and meet the officials half way, there is at least a chance of getting something done.

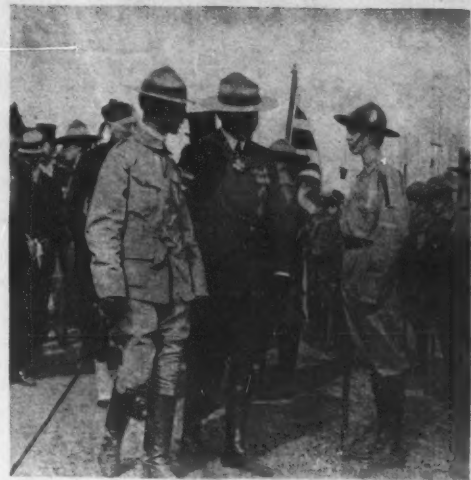
It should be possible for the citizens of Toronto to appoint a committee, with powers, to once and for all adjust the existing difference and formulate with the proper officials of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways a solid, equitable and satisfactory policy that would meet with the approval of all but the chronic kickers.

There is no sentiment in the railway business. Large expenditures are being made in Montreal by the Canadian Pacific and large expenditures will be made in that centre by the Grand Trunk. But it's business, pure business; and I am fully satisfied that both railways will spend a great deal of money in Toronto in betterments, if the citizens can only be brought to the proper frame of mind.

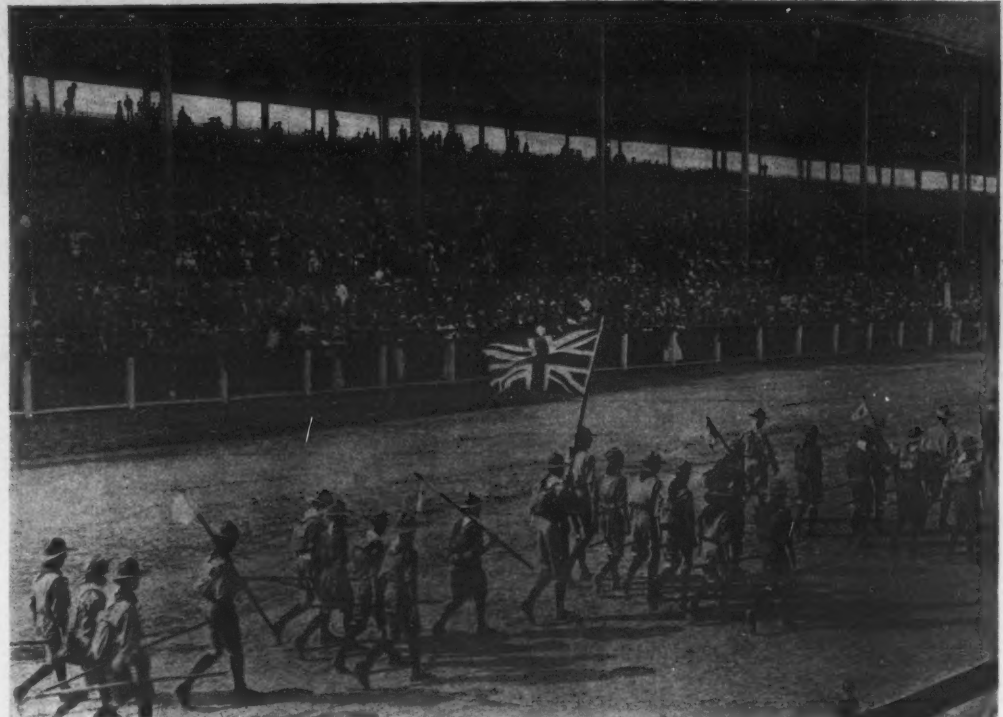
In discussion this subject the Montreal Star says editorially: "Mr. McNicoll is yearning to do something for Toronto, only he says the Torontonians won't let him. Our impression is that the backward condition of Toronto in railway matters is largely due to its enterprising press. If the papers agree among themselves as to what Toronto wants in the way of railway accommodation, it is the only question upon which they agree, and even in this we expect they only agree to disagree with the C.P.R. Rightly or wrongly the Montreal people have a notion that while the C.P.R. and G.T.R. managements may not know any more about the railway business than the Duke of Wellington knew about copper caps or the battle of Waterloo, they do know pretty well what they want. When they want to spend a few million dollars in Montreal, we just let them do it. Some of us feel in our heart of hearts that we could spend the money to more advantage, but nobody kicks. In fact, we rather encourage them in their extravagance."

TORONTO bakers still persist in making bread of sizes most convenient for their customers and as a consequence are being summoned to Court with great frequency. As the bakers have apparently no idea of obeying this senseless and objectionable piece of seventeenth century legislation, Alderman R. H. Graham has an idea. He would establish civic bakeries if the local bakers persist in their evil ways. Fine idea that. Establish civic bakeries and then have another Nickle Bread Act which

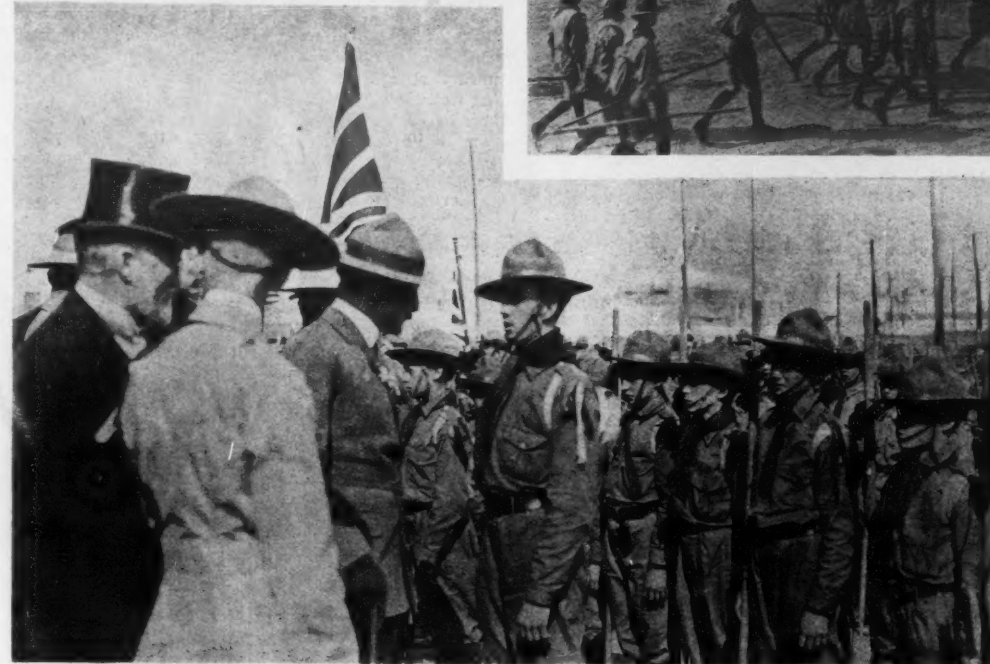
General Sir Robert Baden-Powell's Visit to Toronto



Capt. H. G. Hammond, local commandant, on the left.



Boy Scouts marching in the presence of an immense throng in the Exhibition arena, on August 30.



Sir Robert Baden-Powell personally reviewing a contingent of Boy Scouts.



March-past of the Boy Scouts in the presence of their commander-in-chief at Exhibition Park on August 30.

will prohibit citizens from patronizing other than the civic bakeries; and then follow this with an additional piece of legislation providing a term in jail for all who bake their own bread, and we will all be happy.

A MODIFICATION in the Canadian immigration regulations is announced by which the possession of \$25 will not be necessary, provided the newcomers are otherwise desirable. This regulation, so far as Canada is concerned, is probably as senseless a bit of tyranny as ever came out of Ottawa. Copied originally from the United States immigration regulations to which the clause was attached through the instrumentality of Terrance v. Powerly and other Knights of Labor dignitaries with political pulls, such a restrictive piece of legislation never should have been tolerated in Canada.

The immediate possession of \$25 does not at all imply that the owner of these twenty-five bucks will make any better Canadian than the man with just enough to purchase a square meal preparatory to going out on a hunt for a job. Besides \$25 is a lot of money. There is many a good living Canadian who does not see that much money in a lump sum from year end to year end.

THE Ottawa Department of Finance the other day sent one of its strong boxes to a locksmith in order that a key might be fitted to the lock and the box opened, as it had, according to the officers of the department, lain about the place for six years or more a useless piece of hardware as no one had a key.

To the surprise of the locksmith and to the consternation of the officers of the Department, it was discovered upon opening the lid that the box contained huge piles of banknotes, some half-million dollars in value. How the half-million of good dollars got there and to what Department of the Government it belongs is not stated.

However, it all goes to show that in Ottawa there is more money than they know what to do with. It is not every Government that can lock up \$500,000 in an old box, throw it into a corner and forget all about it.

ENGLISH periodicals are making the suggestion that in view of the approaching centenary of Charles Dick-

ens (he was born in 1812) something should be done for his grandchildren, who are living in England in straightened circumstances. Had there been a decently liberal copyright law during the lifetime of the great author, there would now be no need to help these grandchildren. As an act of tardy and only partial justice, The Strand suggests that a Dickens stamp be printed, to be sold at one penny, and that owners of copies of Dickens' works purchase a stamp for every volume of his in their library. It has been estimated that twenty-four million copies of Dickens' books have been sold. A committee has been formed to put the scheme into practice, among its members being Thomas Hardy, Andrew Lang, and Edmund Gosse.

The author is about the only laborer whose work is not his own, but the property of any thief who takes a fancy to it.

The Colonel

The Prince of Humbugs.

Brantford, Aug. 20, 1910.

To the Editor Saturday Night.

Dear Sir,—Congratulations to you in your campaign against humbug, and especially are you to be congratulated in your campaign against that Prince of humbugs, the Nickle Bread Act.

Our legal advisers tell us that it is almost impossible for them to keep abreast of the mass of legislation that is annually dumped upon the country. Why add such an abominable piece of rubbish as the Nickle Act?

As a consumer of bread I feel that I can be left to myself to purchase the kind of bread I want; but not a set of D. F.'s at the Parliament Buildings at Toronto think otherwise, and I must, perforce, buy bread in shapes and sizes that I do not want. It looks as though a free and common-sense-minded people will be lawed into imbecility by an avalanche of fool legislation.

Yours truly,

PLAIN CITIZEN.

Protestant Offers Protest.

To the Editor Toronto Saturday Night.

Sir,—Your last issue contains a communication from a writer signing himself "Protestant," that appears to demand some comment from the hands of his fellow-believers in the

The Big Chief Scout.

IT was the great day of Scouts—scouts knee-high to a duck, tall, lanky scouts in their 'teens, all kinds of scouts in all the possible shades of khaki, and up in the grand stand a keen-eyed, red-headed, freckle-faced scout, with a drooping red moustache and a whole chest of medals. And as the little scouts marched past the big scout they all came to the salute, for this was the greatest scout on earth, the most daring and resourceful of all those that follow trails or slip down silently upon the foe, General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, soldier, artist, and writer, defender of Mafeking, and chief of the boy-scouts.

It is possible that of the many auspicious opening ceremonies that have ushered in another year of the National Exhibition, this was in many respects the most remarkable and significant. The boy-scout movement, of which the review at the Exhibition might be regarded as the inauguration in this country, is one which seems destined to have a great influence in moulding young Canada and in developing in the new generation a spirit which will be a bulwark of national defence. Certainly few people in this city can have had any idea of the extent to which the movement has already spread in this country, and the sight of these two thousand boys marching in uniform and with business-like precision and earnestness, must have come as a revelation to those who were inclined to regard the movement as merely a new form of juvenile diversion.

The display at the opening ceremonies of the Exhibition was a splendid one, and the fine weather contributed to make the occasion all that even the most enthusiastic devotee of the "greatest fair on earth" could have desired. The great crowds in attendance, the brilliant appearance of the multitudinous exhibits, the delightful music of the Grenadier Guards band—all these things contributed to make an opening day such as has never been surpassed, and which seems to promise that this will be the most successful year in even this long list of successes.

Protestant faith. It seems to me that your correspondent belongs to that class of Protestants which sees in the teaching of Rome nothing against which to offer "protest," and consequently his rather unfair interpretation of Protestant opinion on the subject of salvation being confined to denominational lines, is to be expected.

There may be a few people in the denominations mentioned who hold the views attributed to them, that salvation outside of their religious organization is impossible; but the vast majority of Protestants, who read their Bibles, are convinced that the Kingdom "cometh not with observation." It being an invisible kingdom, who can say whether its bounds coincide with those of any or all religious organizations? "The wind bloweth where it listeth and thou hearest the sound thereof but canst not tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth; so is every one that is born of the Spirit." It is more reasonable, more charitable and more nearly the truth to say there are true Christians in all denominations, and there may be some outside of all church organizations. When any human organization claims to have exclusive possession of "the keys of heaven," the absence of that charity which "vaunteth not itself" ought to be sufficient evidence to invalidate the claim.

Before deciding that the Roman Catholic interpretation of the text, "Thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build my church," is the more "reasonable," "Protestant" should read "The Primitive Church and the Primacy of Rome," by an Italian author who was for years a professor in a Jesuit college, and whose present opinions upon the subject were the result of a conscientious and careful study of the New Testament and the writings of the Fathers of the Early Christian Church.

ANOTHER PROTESTANT.

I am not very sorry to live under a Government incapable of great designs. . . . In considering the chances of war, other Governments have nothing to fear save defeat. Ours fears equally—and justly so—both victory and defeat. This secures us peace.—Anatole France.

Is It the Fielding Surplus?

(Banknotes worth half a million dollars were found in an old chest in the Finance Department where they had been lying for several years.—Ottawa despatch.)

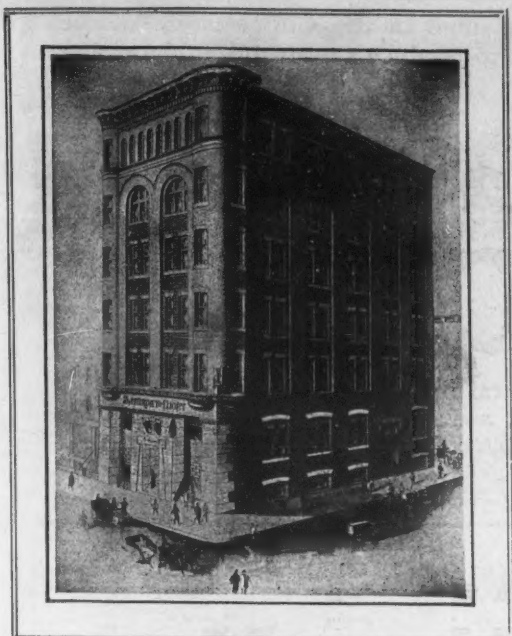
Beautiful banknotes, all crisp and fair Lying for years in your secret lair, Where did you come from, and how and why? Dropping like bolts from a cloudless sky.

Are you a part of that surplus grand Which, with a wave of his magic wand Fielding pulls from his bag of tricks In every budget since ninety-six?

If so, we greet you with glad acclaim; Really, dear Banknotes, we're glad you came; Heard such a lot of you all these years; Now that you've turned up at last. Loud Cheers.

So we will greet you, O friend long lost, For you might never our path have crossed, If you'd been left, where the danger lurks, In the Department of Public Works!

—Sydney Roe.



TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT.

SATURDAY NIGHT, LIMITED, Proprietors.

FREDERICK PAUL, Editor.

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NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Manuscripts will positively not be returned unless accompanied by full postage for that purpose.

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!?: POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE. ?!

The Man Who Handles the Money.

AS in everything else, the underlying reason for the continued existence of the Exhibition is its ability to pay its own way. If the show were being run at a heavy loss a good deal of the enthusiasm would disappear.

The handling of the Exhibition finances is, of course, one of the most important tasks connected with its administration. Within a very short period the treasurer of the Exhibition has to exercise an oversight over receipts and expenditures amounting to something like half a million dollars, the payment of \$50,000 more in prize money, and the direction of innumerable concessions and leases, some of which represent a trifling amount paid by small vendors and others the heavy taxes levied upon some of the large exhibitors and concessionaires. As a very large portion of this task is accomplished well within a month, a cool head, quick perception and a keen judgment of men, is required. These are not all of the qualifications possessed by Mr. F. F. Brentnall, the treasurer of the Exhibition. At present the Exhibition Treasurer is putting in about twenty hours a day, and it is more than a little due to his administrative ability that the wheels of the big Fair go round so smoothly.



F. F. Brentnall.

Kingston Medico Wins Fame.

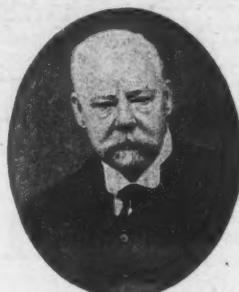
THE New York Times recently contained a long article upon the modern treatment of diseases, referring particularly to an article which recently appeared in the

New York Medical Record entitled: "The use of vaccines, serums and the extract of leucocytes in the treatment of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Infections, by Dr. J. G. Dwyer. Dr. Dwyer hails from Kingston, Canada, and is a graduate of Queen's. He is now following his profession in New York.

The most interesting portion of Dr. Dwyer's article as far as the general reader is concerned is that referring to those processes called "tuberculosis," which cover a great many manifestations of disease formerly obscure and unsuccessfully combatted by the physician, but now known to be phases of that unfortunately too well-known scourge which we call "consumption."

Linley Sambourne's Drawings.

ONE of the interesting minor features of the Canadian National Exhibition is the exhibit of Punch drawings in the Applied Arts Building, and several of these are cartoons by the late Linley Sambourne, who passed away

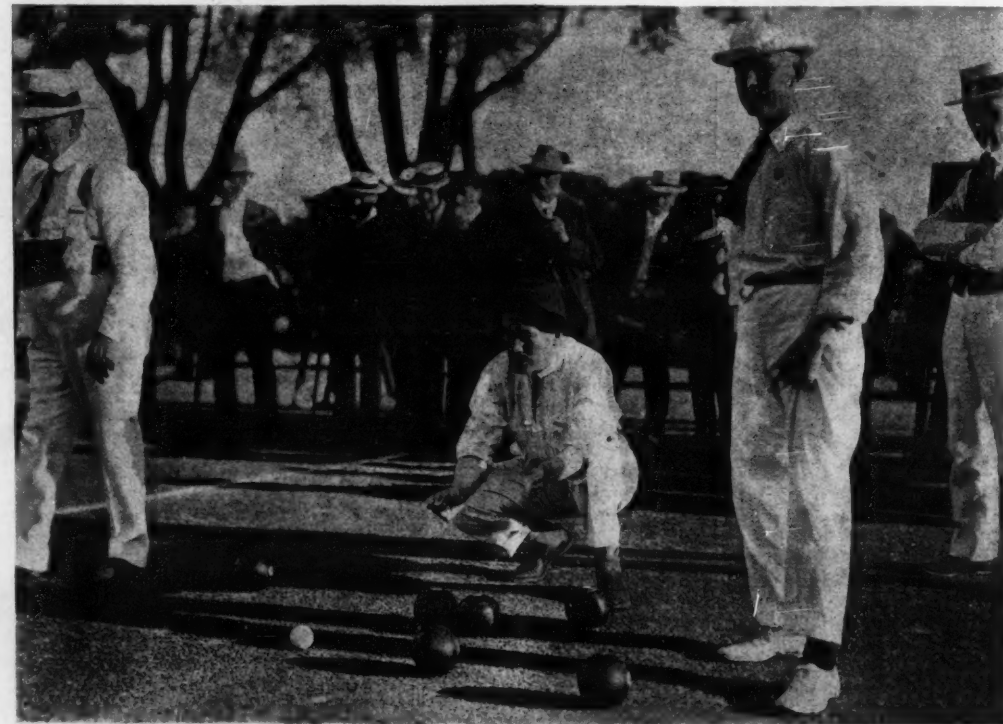


The late Linley Sambourne.

a few weeks ago and who succeeded the late Sir John Tenniel as chief cartoonist of Punch in 1901. Previous to his appointment he had been a co-cartoonist with Tenniel for some time and had been a contributor to Punch ever since, in 1867, his first small drawing was accepted by Mark Lemon. In his earlier years Linley Sambourne did a good deal of book-illustration, including drawings for "Sandford and Merton" and Kingsley's "Water Babies," and he also produced numerous designs for diplomas, certificates, and magazine-covers. Among his notable work of this character may be mentioned the world-famous cover of The Sketch. Mr. Sambourne was born in London in 1845.

Prof. Wiggins and His Storms.

TWENTY years ago the name of Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, who passed away recently in New Brunswick, was a household word not only in Canada but in America because of his ability as a weather prophet. A highly-



THE VISITING BRITISH BOWLERS.

A view of one of the ends, showing some of the visitors at work in their match at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

educated scientist, he came in for some ridicule because many of his theories were in diametrical opposition to those of other physicists and astronomers. He foretold a violent storm to occur on March 10th, 1883, to rise in the North Pacific, and striking America from the southwest, to sweep eastward and along the Great Lakes. General havoc was to be done along the Lower St. Lawrence region and the Gulf of Mexico. Dread of the storm induced Canadian and New England fishermen to keep in port. They were well rewarded for it came on time with all its fury, dealing death and destruction in its path. Upon one occasion Professor Wiggins wrote to the Lords of the English Admiralty, warning them not to allow vessels out of port on a certain date as a most disastrous storm would occur at that time. They only laughed. However, a few days later the Lord Mayor of London opened a subscription for the widows and orphans of the

great that the sun can no longer repel them, when they fall into irregular and finally circular orbits around the sun.

How Dr. Cook Fooled Denmark.

MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN, United States minister to Denmark, presents in the Century Magazine his apologia in the matter of Dr. Cook. Mr. Egan does not appear to be utterly heart-broken over the affair. Such guilt as was his consisted in letting himself be swept away by the Viking enthusiasm of his Danish friends. When the first news from Dr. Cook arrived, Mr. Egan recalled a book of his on the Antarctic as well as several articles contributed to reputable magazines. But one of Mr. Egan's guests was skeptical.

He shook his head, and said that the explorer had



THE VISITING BRITISH BOWLERS.

Good work in one of the ends in the match played by the visitors at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

been decorated by the late King Leopold and had left his wife in Brooklyn; but as the late King of the Belgians had likewise decorated me, and I had once lived in Brooklyn, I felt that these considerations were not detrimental. However, these doubts were the sole warnings I received.

Mr. Egan finally saw himself forced into promising that he would put Dr. Cook up at a hotel and give him a dinner, but he was swept away off his feet by Norse vehemence. "What, a great American citizen in Copenhagen, the guest of another American! Never!" And thus set in the tide of festal celebration on the bosom of which we discern our minister to Denmark carried away with all his doubts and hesitations within him. The Danes, he tells us, were prepared to acclaim anything American. They had been keyed up to the final event by President Nicholas Murray Butler's discourses at the University of Copenhagen and the Danish-American Fourth of July celebration at Aarhus. Dr. Cook certainly timed his visit well.

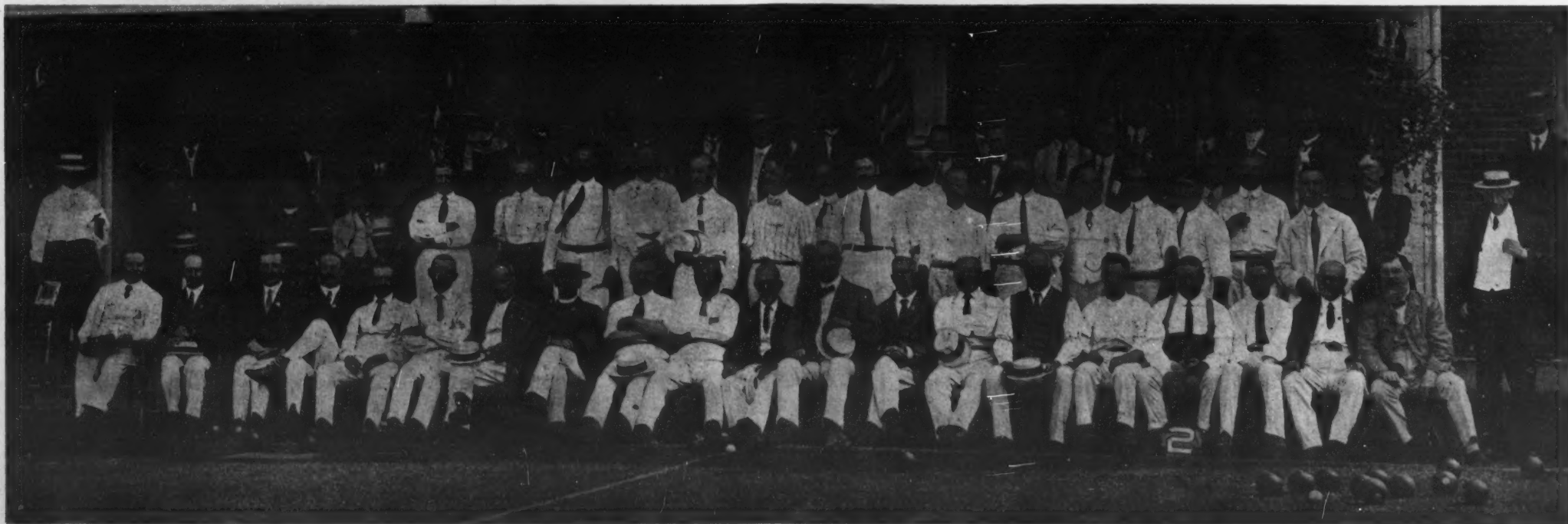
Toronto's Head Roadmaster.

ONE of the oldest employees of the Toronto Railway Company is Mr. William Henry Nix, Head Roadmaster. For the past twenty-five or thirty years Mr. Nix, or "Father" Nix, as he is sometimes called, has been helping shove the cars along. For many years the Head Roadmaster was the chief disciplinary agent of the road, when it came to dealing with the men. He is a graduate of the old horse-car period and ran his own car originally, being promoted until finally he had to do with supervising the entire working force of the system. Mr. Nix comes from Britain. When a boy he was engaged in a lawyer's office and this training now stands him in good stead. He takes charge of the police court work of the Company, and in many an instance he conducts the prosecutions with no aid from a company counsel. The figure of the Head Roadmaster is a familiar one to citizens and the many that have come in contact with this veteran traction roadmaster retain a pleasant memory of his fairness and sense of equity in dealing with disputes.



"Father" Nix.

Old-fashioned prisons were nothing but sewers, where the poor wretches lived chained to the wall. But, at any rate, they were not alone—they had companions—and the citizens, as well as the lords and ladies, used to come and visit them. Visiting the prisons was one of the seven works of mercy. Nobody is tempted to do that now, and even so, the prison regulations would not allow it.—Anatole France.



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EAST & WEST



BY ANDREW MACPHAIL M.D.

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THERE is only one problem before the people of Canada; that is, the conversion of North and South into East and West. That is the problem upon which we have been engaged these forty years, ever since the Confederation of the Colonies which now form the Dominion of Canada.

By this act we declared that there should be on the North American Continent not one power but two. There are now two powers. There are two nationalities also. We have remained British. The people of the United States have become 13 per cent. black, and the majority of the population is either alien or born of foreign parentage. The affinity of race no longer attracts these two powers.

The physical difficulties in the way of accomplishing this end are disappearing. At the time of Confederation they were very great. The mountain ranges of North America, and consequently the valleys, extend in a northerly direction. North and South is the natural channel of trade. The people of United States by the abrogation of the Elgin-Marcy Treaty of Reciprocity in 1866, and the imposition of high import at various intervals since duties put an effectual barrier in those channels. For thirty years we strove in vain to free the course of traffic, offering reciprocity, whilst in the meantime we were protecting ourselves with a tariff. By 1899 the task was proved to be impossible, and the Premier returned from the last pilgrimage to Washington with the message: "We shall now turn our eyes to the old Motherland."

Then began in earnest the Herculean undertaking to convert North and South into East and West by means

make for humbleness of mind and meekness of spirit; but too much reliance will not be placed upon these excellent virtues by those who remember the tragedy which is embodied in the fable of the wolf and the lamb.

For good or bad we must follow in the course which we have set. That course lies "East by West." When these channels of trade are worn deep and smooth, subsidiary currents will inevitably develop themselves and carry to us the richness of the South in ever-increasing volume; but these ways will be our ways.

In so vast an undertaking difficulties must necessarily arise, but they must be met in a spirit of resolution and of compromise. In the hour of its prosperity the West must remember the burden which the East assumed for its creation, pledging its credit and risking its political existence. And the East must remember that no community of white men will forever endure disabilities, unless it is clearly perceived that the bearing of them is not especially for the good of a part but for the good of the whole. The one must be loyal to the other and both to the larger community of which together they form an integral part. These are no times for the two hands to disagree.

Metempsychosis.

I.

I DISTINCTLY remember (and who dares doubt me?) Having been (now I care not who believes!) An ape with a forest around about me—
Prodigious trees and enormous leaves,
Great bulks of flowers, gigantic grasses,
Boughs that bent not to any gale:
And thence I date my contempt for asses,
And my deep respect for the Devil's Tail!

II.

I shall never forget the exquisite feeling
Of elevation, sans thought, sans care,
When I twisted my tail around the wood's bough-ceiling,
And swung, meditatively, in the air—
There's an advantage! Fairer shapes can
Aspire, yearn upward, tremble and glow,
But, by means of their posteriority, asses can
Look down on aspirants that walk below!

III.

There was a life for a calm philosopher,
Self-supplied with jacket, and trousers, and socks,
Nothing to learn, no hopes to get cross over,
A head that resisted the hardest knocks,
Liquor and meats in serene fruition,
A random income from taxes free,
No cares at all, and but one ambition—
To swing by the Tail to the bough of a tree!

IV.

Whence I firmly believe, to the consternation
Of puppies who think monkeyosophy sin,
In gradual human degeneration
And a general apely origin.
Why, the simple truth's in a nutshell or thimble,
Though it rouses the monkey in ignorant elves;
And the Devil's Tail is a delicate symbol
Of apehood predominant still in ourselves.

V.

Pure class government, family glory,
Were the delights of that happy lot;
My politics were serenely Tory,
And I claim'd old descent from God knows what:
Whence I boast extraction loftier, nobler,
Than the beggarly Poets one often meets,
A boast I am happy to share with the cobbler
Who whisked his Tail out—to whip John Keats.

VI.

There was a life, I assever! With reasons
That lead me to scorn every star-gazing Ass;
And because I loved it, at certain seasons,
'Tis a pleasure to gaze in the looking-glass.
When the bright sun beckons in the spring, green-deck, up
The ape swells within me; whenever I see
Mortals look skyward, walking erect up,
I long for a Tail and large strong Tree!



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NOTES FROM NEW YORK



NEW YORK, AUG. 31, 1910.

HOW like old times to have Roosevelt with us again. How he stirs us out of our moral and political torpor, vitalizes the stalest commonplaces and even gives them reality. And how familiar the ring of the old proclamations of omnipotence.

"I am only going to the convention because I feel that the public interests, the interests of the people of New York demand that the Republican Party be given a chance to stand squarely for clean, decent and honest politics. I go to that convention to make the speech exactly as I had planned it, and while I hope there will be enough good sense to prevent any one opposing the principles for which I shall stand, yet if they do oppose them, then it is their own affair, and so far as I am concerned the issue shall be absolutely clean cut."

In contrast to the Kaiser's recent declarations how indirect and modest. Turned down by the Republican machine in favor of Vice-President Sherman for temporary chairman of the Saratoga convention, he hurls this javelin at the smiling coterie and hikes up states to instruct the country and his wife in the way of life. Has this a familiar ring?

"I haven't the slightest sympathy with any movement which looks to excusing men and women for the non-performance of duty and fixes attention only on rights and not duties. The woman who shirks her duty as housewife, as mother, is a contemptible creature; just as the corresponding man is a contemptible creature. But the welfare of the woman is even more important than the welfare of the man. For the mother is the real Atlas who bears aloft in her strong arms the destiny of the world. She deserves honor and consideration such as no man should receive. She forfeits all claim to this honor if she shirks her duties."

Elsewhere he told his former audience that the best crop they could raise was children.

But, can Teddy "come back?" That is the political question of the hour. Events that are passing now with bewildering rapidity threatening a wide open breach in the Republican party have in this their paramount issue. The violent energy that has been projected into national and state politics show beyond doubt that Teddy is very much on the job, but can he come back in the Reno sense of the phrase? Can he come back with his eye blackened in the first round by mere mortals, and be a god? If the people want him he will come back, of course, in spite of the Old Guard, in spite of the black eye, in spite even of the strongly entrenched administration. But do the people want him? Can he reopen his bag of political tricks to their wondering gaze. Do the business interests of the country want the unrest that follows in his wake? In the interval that has elapsed since he quit the



The Outlook.
—New York American.

the novel by F. Anstey, is a delightfully refreshing comedy, based on the efforts of a timorous lover to escape a contract he has entered into with his beloved to be married in a cage of lions. The play has also served to introduce another English actor of uncommon skill to America, Mr. A. E. Matthews. Not since Mr. Arliss in Septimus have we seen comedy work combining such irresistible humor, delicacy, and perfect adjustment of light and shade.

In his new play, "The Commuters," Mr. James Forbes, as its title suggests, makes merry over the ills that vexed the life of the commuting population. The play has good local color and no end of bright and telling lines, but whether it will repeat the success of the "Chorus Lady" or "The Travelling Salesman" remains to be seen.

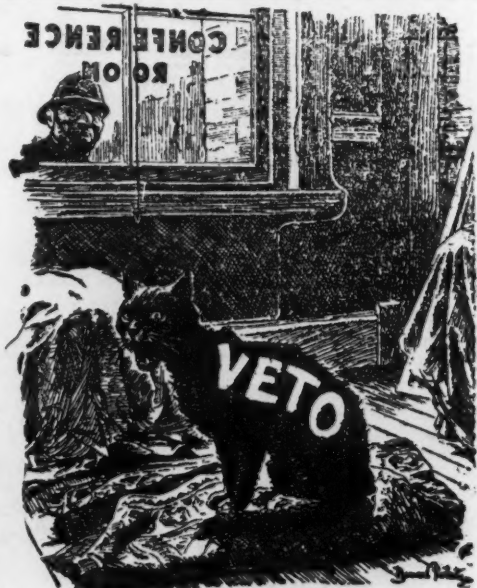
In "The Cheater," adopted by himself from the German farce "Der Doppelgänger," Mr. Louis Mann has found a part to his liking in the character of an excitable German, heretofore bent on reform, but suddenly made heir to a dance hall of questionable repute but highly tempting profits. The efforts to keep his possession a secret from his family and immediate friends supply most of the comedy. It was inevitable that "Bobby Burnit" should appear on the stage sooner or later; best sellers cannot escape this fate whether they merit it or not. Fortunately the novel by George Randolph Chester merits it, and Mr. Winchell Smith's stage version is an uncommon success. An energetic young actor, Mr. Wallace Eddinger has been chosen for the leading role, and while his work is very creditable, the comedy possibilities of the role are scarcely scratched. One has only to think what an actor like Mr. Matthews might do in the same part. Thomas Findlay, as the unscrupulous Stone, easily carried off the honors of the performance.

"The Brass Bottle" at the Lyceum, "The Marriage of a Star," with Clara Lipman in the leading role, at the Hackett; "Baby Mine," a new play by Margaret Mayo, and so far the season's hit at Daly's, are the most important of the other new offerings. "Seven Days," "Tillie's Nightmare," "The Fortune Hunter," "The Arcadians," and "The Spendthrift," are successes of last season that are being continued in this.

A batch of new plays is promised for this week, including "Our Miss Gibbs," Mr. Frohman's annual musical comedy offering, fresh from the London Gayety Theatre. "Miss Patsy," a farce by Sewell Collins, will reopen Nazimovas Theatre. "Madam Sherry," a musical comedy with Lena Abarbanell in the leading role, will replace "Girles" at the New Amsterdam. "The Country Boy," by Edgar Selwyn, will have its premiere at The Liberty, and a farce comedy by a new writer, "The Upstart," will be offered at the Maxine Elliott under the management of Mr. Bertram Harrison, a Canadian by the way, and late stage manager for Mr. Henry Miller.

In view of this further activity, the theatrical season may be declared open notwithstanding that the big things are still in reserve.

J. E. W.



"THE HOLIDAY CAT."
P. C. Punch: "Poor devil! The fuss they made of it!—and now off they go and forget all about it till October."
—Punch.

Presidency, people have had time to think. And thinking is not good for Roosevelt dominion. But more important still, a new personality has appeared on the political horizon in the interval. A man who talks little and does things. A quiet little man whose very simplicity disarms his enemies, but who goes on his way studying how abuses may be stopped, and effectively stopping them without proclaiming either his honesty or his intentions from the houseposts. People are comparing the methods and the accomplishments of this quiet grave little man—the little dad of City Hall—with the methods and accomplishments of that personification of cosmic energy and vitalizer of common places, Theodore Roosevelt. And if truth must be spoken, the comparison is not always to the advantage of the latter. People are wondering, to themselves at least, what this quiet little man who has accomplished such wonders in the administration of the affairs of this great city might do at Washington, where abuses exist too insidious to be reached from the pulpit or with a big stick.

At least this is true, that with their bones fixed on Gaynor, the Democratic party are presenting a more united front than they have since 1882, while the Republicans are rent in twain. Opinions to the contrary, the attempted assassination will add no sentimental value to his chances. Unconscious sentiment for Gaynor has been aroused by the act of course, but Gaynor himself will render futile any attempt to make political capital of the shooting or write him "martyr to a cause." He is as sincere as he is simple.

WITH a quite proper appreciation of our need at summer end, and mindful of the success in this direction last year, theatrical activity so far has been confined entirely to the lighter comedy forms. We have had a good round dozen of new productions of this class with the prospect of still more to come this week.

"Love Among the Lions," by Winchell Smith, described as a farcical romance in four acts and founded on



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Lord Kitchener: "Think I shall ever be any good at this?"
Punch: "Hope you won't have the time, sir!"
(Lord Kitchener has recently been taking lessons in golf at Archfield.)
—Punch.

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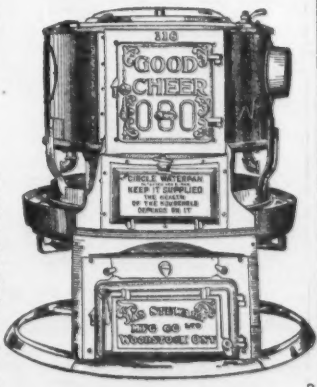
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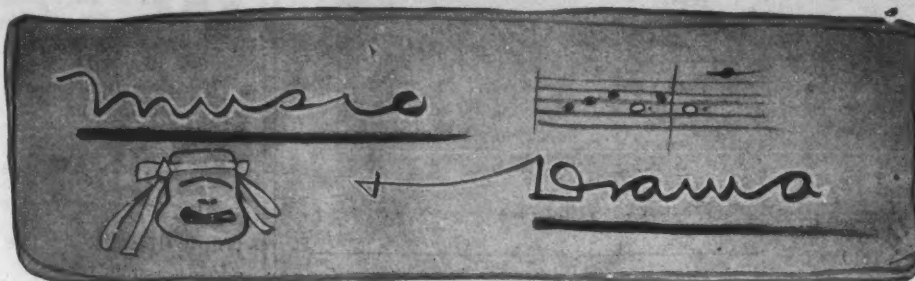
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It was, if one is not mistaken, Oscar Wilde, who initiated the practice on the English speaking stage of making the middle-aged woman a central dramatic figure with his brilliant work, "A woman of no importance." Ibsen, in "Ghosts" had earlier dealt with the tragedy of motherhood. Greatly modified by the loose and sketchy methods and the sentimentalism of the average American playwright, the idea has been transplanted to the theatre of this continent. Its latest popular out-cropping, "Mother," by Jules Eckert Goodman, seen at the Royal Alexandra Theatre this week. It has previously won astonishingly good opinions in Chicago where one is credibly informed, the people conceal noble hearts beneath rough exteriors. One cannot endorse all the encomiums that have been passed upon "Mother." This does not mean that it will fail of popularity; if "Three of Us" could win an immense success subjected to the test of the box-office, "Mother" should, in the ultimate issue, prove to be gilt edged.

It is full of sentimental touches, of sly bids for tears and unreserved grabs for laughter; elements that appeal to the general playgoer who objects to thinking, for the very good reason that the processes of thought are foreign to him. But it lacks that fundamental basis of common sense which has made the fortunes of previous sentimental achievements by the American dramatist.

No doubt there are many old women in the world who are as silly as Mrs. Wetherill, the middle-aged heroine of Mr. Goodman's drama, and no doubt the Lord in his mysterious way has permitted many of them to become mothers of large families. In "Mother" we are asked to applaud all the follies of the old lady because as the dramatist intimates, they spring from mother love. Now, mother love is a great and noble emotion that approaches the human conception of the divine, but in reality it is only a beneficent sentiment when its results are beneficent. In real life a woman who could not bring up her sons better than does Mrs. Wetherill, would deserve to have them taken away from her by the Superintendent of Neglected Children. In a sense, the drama, while it essays to be an exaltation of the beauty of motherhood is a libel on the thousands of brave widowed mothers who have brought up large families of tender, affectionate, god-fearing sons that have been an honor to the land. The two grown sons of Mrs. Wetherill are about the most objectionable cubs that one has ever noted among the photographic types of the present day stage. The younger boys seem, in a fair way, to become similar types. The redeeming factors in the family are two daughters who are delightful girls, drawn in a natural way and on whom Mr. Goodman has bestowed his most charming work. The mother (and there are those who will say that this shows Mr. Goodman's fidelity to human nature) seems to think that these girls were brought into the world to make sacrifices for their brothers. They are such nice girls that they detract from the reality of the play because one cannot imagine how they could be kin to their brothers. They are obviously of a different brood. The mother intimates to her elder daughter that her function in the world is to get married and bring into the world some little toddlers of her own. One does not think a girl with such brothers



ROBERT EDESON.
 The noted American actor who makes his first appearance in Toronto as a star, at the Princess Theatre next week.

would feel much enthusiasm for the duties assigned to her. Nevertheless, one has an optimistic sense that she will make a better fist of the task of bringing up a family than her mother.

While one has suspicions of the ethics and common sense of the drama one heartily accords to it the diffused cleverness. Mr. Goodman has not yet attained the power of concentration. In the writing of dialogue he has not attained to poignant effect. Thus, one hears something really touching that strikes one as a genuine utterance from the heart for a moment, and the next instant is touched with some cold crude banality. A most ingenious situation is that in which the old friend and family lawyer pleads with the mother to repudiate her forged signature and let her son go to jail for his own good. Any lawyer would have tact enough to refrain from such a preposterous suggestion. The same infirmity of touch pervades the episodes and situations. The drama is eked out with a great deal of trivial matter that delays the action, while at the same time vital issues are dodged and whenever a truly dramatic and crucial situation seems likely to develop the curtain drops.

The production owes a great deal to the admirable manner in which it is acted. Miss Emma Dunn lends to the title character a personality at once winning and authoritative with a voice that has the just pathetic ring and a face remarkable for the wistfulness and significance of its expression. The two daughters are charmingly acted by Miss Minette Barrett and Miss Marion Chapman. The latter is especially fine in her temperamental delineation of a silly and lovesick girl. She gets under the skin of the part, so to speak, in a manner quite exceptional among the simpering misses of the stage. That excellent actor, Frederick Perry, seemed strained and ill at ease as the lugubrious scapegrace on whom the mother lavishes her love. Mr. Albert Latscha cleverly plays a youth of a very prevalent and very objectionable type. Miss Jane Corcoran, Mr. James Brophy and two clever children also contribute to the success of the scenes in which they figure.

MR. STANISLAUS STANGE has given to the stage many librettos of a more or less stupid character (for your average librettist is a purveyor of stupidity) but hitherto he has escaped the reproach of uncleanness. In his adaptation of "The Girl in the Taxi," however, he decided to break into the field of the suggestive and one may, perhaps, attribute his goat-like cavortings to his previous experience in this line of effort. Indeed, it does violence to the adjective suggestive to apply it to the coarse banalities in which he tries to be wicked. Suffice it to say that the sallies of a hired man at a "shivaree" in the township of Nottowasaga might be classed as refined and gentle wit in comparison with some of his dialogue. The coarseness of Mr. Stange is the more objectionable because it is purely gratuitous. It would have been just as easy to have adapted this farce of Anthony Mars in a clean manner as not. The piece is of a very familiar character. It is almost identical with "Pink Dominoes" for instance and those who have seen many farces will recognize every situation in it as ones that have won honest laughter for decades. The company is of no special quality and its members have evidently been instructed to "rough it" in the interpretation. An agreeable exception was Mr. Jules Cluzetti, who was excellent as a French waiter. Luckily the Princess theatre has a much more admirable series of attractions in store.

Heitor Chaskowitz
MUSIC

It is a long time since Toronto has had grand opera in English, and a much longer time since it has been heard in many smaller cities in Canada whose residents come here for the annual Exhibition, and consequently the coming of the Aborn English Grand Opera Company to the Royal Alexandra for the week beginning Monday, (Labor Day) September 5th, will be welcomed by music lovers of Toronto and its environs. The Aborn singers will inaugurate their run with two per-



Edith Helena, soprano.



Domenico Russo, tenor.



Louise Le Baron, contralto.

Some of the principals in the Aborn Grand Opera Company, at the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.



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ROBERT EDESON

IN

"Where the Trail Divides"

By ROBERT EDESON

Suggested by Will Lillibridge's Novel

MUSIC AND DRAMA



Prof. Michael Hambourg.

performances on Monday afternoon and evening, of Bizet's "Carmen," with Louise Le Baron in the title role. On Tuesday night, Miss Edith Helena, said to be the best coloratura soprano America has produced in recent years, will have the stellar role in Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." The fourth performance, Wednesday afternoon, will be Balfe's "Bohemian Girl." Wednesday night, Verdi's ever popular "Il Trovatore" will display, particularly, the talents of Paula Braendle, a young dramatic soprano discovered by Gustav Hinrichs of the Metropolitan, and Domenico Russo, the Italian tenor who appeared with Hammerstein's Manhattan Company in New York and the same impresario's Opera Comique Company on tour last year.

Gounod's celestial "Faust" will be sung Thursday night with Miss Helena as Marguerite, Mr. Russo as Faust, George Shields, formerly bass with the Savage Grand Opera Company, as Mephistopheles, and Harry Luckstone, formerly baritone with the Savage and Metropolitan Companies, as Valentine.

"The Bohemian Girl" will be repeated Friday night, "Lucia di Lammermoor" Saturday afternoon and "Il Trovatore" Saturday night. Carlo Nicosia, the noted conductor, who was with Hammerstein's Opera Comique last year, will conduct all nine performances of the week.

TWO decided accessions to musical life in Toronto are Prof. Michael Hambourg, an eminent piano instructor long resident in London, Eng., and his son, Jan Hambourg, a brilliant violinist. Prof. Hambourg is the father and teacher of the celebrated pianist, Mark Hambourg, and of the cellist, Boris Hambourg. He was an eminent virtuoso in Russia before taking up his residence in London in 1890. His coming to Canada is the direct result of his son, Mark's, successful tour last spring. He could not stand the English climate and being obliged, for health's sake, to seek another country, Mark suggested Canada as the "Land of Opportunity." His son, Jan, who enjoys a considerable fame in England, is a pupil of Ysaye.

IT is with great regret that Torontonians will learn of the resolve of Mr. J. D. A. Tripp, the well known pianist, to take up his permanent residence in Vancouver. Not only as an artist, but as an individual, he has won a wide general esteem during his years of residence in Toronto.

THE Archbishop of the Roman diocese of Milwaukee seems to think there are too many funeral marches; at any rate, he has denounced funeral marches at church services on the ground that they "have no religious meaning." Mr. Stubbs, a British authority, agrees that, as a finale to the burial service, the funeral march is senseless and irreligious. "It has no connection whatever with the hopeful doctrine of the resurrection, and (especially in the Anglican service) it is entirely out of harmony with what precedes it." On the other hand, "at great public funerals, especially those of a military nature, when there are processional marches in connection with parades, funeral marches are not devoid of meaning. They serve a useful purpose in voicing the sorrow and sympathy of the public. The massed bands they assembled at Westminster on the occasion of the death of King Edward played with profound effect the well-known marches of Handel, Chopin and Beethoven."

Among recent additions to the Toronto Conservatory of Music teaching staff is Miss Norah M. Hayes, a young violinist who has won for herself a place of credit and distinction. Besides being a capable teacher of the violin, Miss Hayes is a member of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra.

The Misses E. and M. Robinson, who have been abroad, studying under Madame Marchesi, have returned to the Apollo School of Music, which opened on Thursday, Sept. 1st.

Mr. Frank E. Blachford, the well-known violinist, returns to Toronto this week after pleasant holiday in Muskoka.

THE THEATRES

ROBERT EDESON comes to the Princess Theatre next week for a week's engagement in a new play, "Where the Trail Divides." This is Mr. Edeson's maiden effort at playwriting. He took the idea for the piece from Will Lillibridge's novel of the same name, but in constructing the play he has changed and interwoven the situations and characters to such an extent that the story of the book is barely recognizable. Mr. Edeson will once more enact an American Indian type, one not dissimilar to his most famous role, that of "Strongheart" in the play of that name. In "Where the Trail Divides" Mr. Edeson will play "How" Lander, who is a full-blooded Sioux Indian of modern manners and dress. How was picked up as a baby by Col. Lander, a South Dakota ranch owner, who found the Indian child together with a white baby girl after one of those horrible massacres which marked the pioneer days in the West. Lander brought the children up as if they were his own and legally adopted the girl who became known as Bess Lander, while "How" was given his first name after the well-known Indian salutation. The red boy and the white girl grew up together, spending all their time on the ranch and being entirely ignorant of the outside world, and the opening of the play finds them both happy and contented and very much in love with each other. Mr. Edeson has taken this situation and worked out his story. The scenes of the play are all laid in South Dakota and show Western ranch life. Manager Henry B. Harris has surrounded Mr. Edeson with a splendid supporting cast which includes Eva Dennison, Cordelia McDonald, Malcolm Duncan, George W. Barnum, Joseph Rawley, John Prescott, Ship Camp, Charles Chappelle and E. M. Dresser.

FORBES-ROBERTSON and his English Company return on the Laurentic to Montreal and thence by train to Toronto to resume his American season of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." This special week at the Royal Alexandra commencing Monday, September 25, is by reason of the sacrifice of the two final performances here in May on account of the King's death, which necessitated the return of some \$5,000, while, so phenomenal was Forbes-Robertson's success, that Mr. Solman has happily been able to persuade him to extend his return visit to a whole week prior to resuming the run of this play at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, New York, on Monday, October 3rd.

"Fairday in Pocatella," and "Christmas Eve" are two novel and highly amusing burlettes, which will be presented by the "Ginger Girls" at the Gayety Theatre next week. Ed. Lee Wrothe, of Bickel, Watson and Wrothe, who, until recently, starred in "Me, Him and I," is chief among the score of merry-makers. Among those of his support are: George Stone, late star of the "Wizard of Oz; Jennie Le Beau, Jeanette Sherwood and others.

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Wednesday Matinee. - - - "THE BOHEMIAN GIRL"

Wednesday Night. - - - "IL TROVATORE"

Thursday Night. - - - "FAUST"

Friday Night. - - - "THE BOHEMIAN GIRL"

Saturday Matinee. - - - "LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR"

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Cast includes—Edith Helena, Paula Braendle, Domenico Russo, Paul Bleyden, Louise Le Baron, Hattie Belle Ladd, George Shields, William Schuster, Harry Luckstone, Frank Woolley, Alice Eversman, John Bartlett, John Pritchard.

Conductor, Carlo Nicosia.

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Rehearsals for the annual performance of Handel's "Messiah" will begin on Sept. 13 at the Toronto College of Music. Many applications have been received already for admission to the chorus by newly arrived singers from England. Dr. Torrington extends a cordial invitation to all such persons and asks them to send their names to the chorus secretary at the Toronto College of Music. There are also vacancies for a number of string and wind performers in the orchestra.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

DEATHS.

VIGOR—At her late residence, 124 Bloor street east, Toronto, on Thursday, the 25th August, 1910, Fanny, wife of Harry Vigor.

Funeral private.



A Winnipeg Home in 1910.

THERE are men still living, men, indeed, with years of hearty life before them who remember old Fort Garry which was once the most important structure in the settlement that is now the city of Winnipeg. The illustrations in this department this week give an idea of the change that has taken place within the memory of a generation. They show several aspects of the residence of Hugh F. Osler, Winnipeg, designed by Architect Herbert B. Rugh, of that city. The construction in this house is particularly interesting in that the walls are built of concrete blocks, veneered with copper color, vitrified brick

many hand-woven varieties that may be constantly washed are more appropriate.

Simplicity of line does away with shirred corners, ruffles, frills and puffs. The newest pillows are oblong in shape, though square ones never go out.

It is folly to have all the pillows white or delicate green if you live in a sooty town; on the other hand, turkey red, though cheap, serviceable, and easily washed, is too hot looking to be attractive in a shrouded city house, though it is excellent if you are to summer in the woods or at the shore.

For those who can afford it and have no children no-



Residence of Hugh F. Osler, Winnipeg. A most attractive house with beautifully assembled lines, and a decidedly interesting exterior composition. Note the perfect balance of the design and the treatment of the brick work. Herbert B. Rugh, Architect.

for the lower portion, and coated with cement plaster above. By adopting this combination and the employment of simple lines, the designer has contrived to obtain both a substantial wall system and a most attractive exterior scheme. The brickwork is laid up with 1 1/4-inch wide raked mortar joints, and the woodwork, with the exception of the window sashes, which are painted white, is finished in brown.

Added interest to the design is given by the terrace across the front with its low brick walls, stone coping, and simple fashioned urns; while a pleasing feature is the modest balcony over the entrance, which is sheltered by the overhang of the central roof, and beautifully balanced by end gables, and the arrangement of the windows. The reception hall, is an exceptionally large interior with beamed ceilings and dadoed walls. One of the distinctive features of this room, is the woodwork, which is of a species known as Japanese Sugi. It is a beautifully grained wood, finished in a rich brown to harmonize with the upper walls and ceiling, which are stippled in rusty brown. The dining room and living room, also have beamed ceilings. The living room, which takes up the entire space to the right, opens into a larger rear terrace, finished with a tile floor.

Rugs and Cushions.

IN the line of rugs and cushions there are many attractive materials to choose from. Cotton, washable Priscilla rugs are pretty for use with the lighter furniture, while dark wool rugs are better with the mission furniture, says the Providence Journal. The grass rugs, every variety of rag style rug, the colonial coster rugs and the

thing equals white pillows, brought out by a few sage or grey green ones. For porch use these may be made of linen crash, with bold, conventional outlines worked in rope silk in chain or twisted outline stitch.

Fabric striped materials in white or pale cream used for furniture coverings make cool pillows for indoors or porch. They can be finished with heavy cotton cord knotted on corners, or the case may be made with doubled hems sewed along the pillow outline and standing out like an ungathered frill.

A new touch to pillows made from barred tea toweling or crash, in red and white, blue and white, or green and white, is to stitch to them a border of linen to match the bar. This border is put on the outer edge, is two inches wide, set in from the edge its own width, or it can form a circle or diamond in the middle of the pillow.

Several narrow bands of color crossing at corners give good effect, or quite narrow bands can be applied to form a scroll. When the border is set in from edge it is finished in white or colored cord.

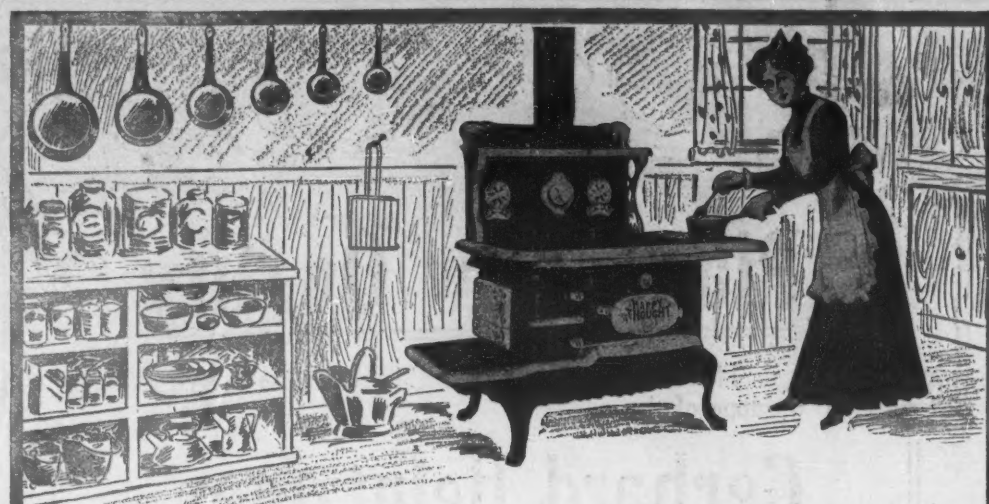
Similarly white bands can be used on plain colored gingham. They can be applied with briar-stitching or chain stitch in deeper tone than the background.

Huckaback pillows with bold conventional design outlined in three colors, the darkest on the outside and the background darned in a fourth tone lighter yet, make appropriate summer effects. These are good looking in green or old blue on white, or browns and yellows on a butter-colored background. Other summer pillows are in green, blue, pink, or yellow chambray with borders or designs in coronation of soutached braid, or both combined.

For a dressing-room or bathroom a good idea is to



View of reception hall, residence of Hugh F. Osler, as it is seen from the living room. Note the effective door panelling, the large open fireplace, and perfect co-ordination of the general scheme. Herbert B. Rugh, Architect.



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Residence of Hugh F. Oaler, Winnipeg. The wall of this residence is built of concrete blocks, veneered with copper color vitrified brick for the lower storey and finished with cement plaster above. The tone of the woodwork is brown, save the window sashes, which are painted white. This view shows the main approach, and gives a fair idea of the general character of the surroundings. Herbert B. Rugh, Architect.

have Indian matting put along the wall as a kind of dado. It may be fastened under the wainscot board, but if it is being put up after the room is fitted, a small additional piece of molding may be put along the top of the board to hold the edge of the mat.

A similar strip of beading runs around the room to hold the upper edge at a height of two and a half feet from the floor.

The advantage of India matting is that it does not spot if splashed, and gives a light, clean appearance to the room.

From the standpoint of comfort, cork carpet is decidedly the thing for the bathroom or dressing-room. It is warm to the feet and is easy to clean.

Oilcloth should be avoided in bathrooms, because it is so cold to walk upon.

The supplies in the bathroom are no less important than those of the kitchen. Besides its hot water bags, big and little, ammonia, colloidion, lime water and sweet oil, a one per cent. solution of carbolic acid, a box of absorbent cotton and a roll of bandages should be kept at hand.

With these ready for use an accident, such as a burn, or cut, may easily be treated and pain spared the victim.

The acid solution is useful in all cases of injury because of its cleansing qualities.

Cretonne and Chintz.

MARIE ANTOINETTE, arranging the details for her beloved Little Trianon, felt the same delight that the modern woman experiences, in fitting up the country home which is going to stand for informal good times, unconventional fun, and a blessed freedom from the irksome bonds of town customs.

If expense is no object, one may spend quite as much—and quite as quickly—fitting up a bungalow as in furnishing and decorating a town home; for some of the imported French cretonnes are costly luxuries, and smart-stained wicker furniture in the latest shapes is by no means cheap, says an exchange. But for the woman who sets out to make the summer home attractive on an economical basis, charming things are to be had at so little expense that it is a positive delight to exercise ingenuity and personal taste.

Cretonnes are the chief reliance of the bungalow decorator. Any color scheme may be carried out with these useful stuffs, and patterns range from the most frivolous Watteau pink and blue garlanded effects to rich tapestry designs in deep-toned coloring. With twenty yards of flowered cretonnes and a can of white enamel paint, a clever woman can evolve a boudoir dainty enough for a princess. It is surprising what charming results can be achieved with white paint and, as every one knows who has tried it, once the painting fever has developed it takes actual self-denial to keep from touching up everything in sight with spotless, fresh coats of white. All woodwork and furniture to be treated to a coat of white enamel should be sandpapered first, in order that a streaked effect may be prevented. Cane-seated furniture is charmingly fresh and cool in summer bedrooms, but all white enameling should be done before the chairs are sent to be caned.

Old dining-room chairs with cane seat make attractive country bedroom chairs when treated to a coat of white and with the legs sawed off an inch or two. Very high chairs are an abomination in a bedroom, except for desk use.

With bedrooms finished in white paint flowered chintz hangings will be prettiest. Rose patterns are always favorites, and there are cool green-leaved designs on a white ground which are charming with white dimity window curtains. Yellow flowered cretonnes have a certain dignity with old mahogany furniture. Blue and lilac flowered cretonnes are dainty at first, but they soon fade. If a blue room is desired the best choice is the bold Dutch, or Delft blue with which the lighter side of blue denim may be used satisfactorily. Plain colors in combination with the gayly flowered stuffs give character to the room, which would be so frivolous as to be wearisome were walls, hangings, and chair cushions all bestrewn with posies.

For example, if a plain wall covering is used, window curtains, portieres, and chair cushions may be flowered or figured chintz, but if the walls are papered in flower effect, it is best to use plain draperies and cushions and pure white window curtains. There are many materials in plain colors, or in subdued two-tone effects, which are not at all expensive.

The first requisite of the summer pillow is easy laundering; the next, simplicity of line and cool coloring.

To achieve the first, buy only materials that will wash without fading. Then make cases to button on. This is done in several ways; the easiest is to have an opening across middle of back, faced back like placket and provided with buttons or patent fasteners.

Some workers who do not wish to go to the initial trouble sew the four sides up, leaving an opening in half of end seam through which the pillow is pushed. The seam is then blind-stitched together and can be quickly ripped for the laundry or dry cleaning.

Keep Weeds from Seeding.

ONE of the chief advantages that most weeds have in the struggle for life lies in the production of great numbers of seeds. This is well shown in the following estimates by the Kansas Experiment Station of the number of seeds ripened by one plant, made after careful studies of each species:

Name of Weed.	Number of Seeds.
Purslane.....	69,000
Velvet leaf.....	31,900
Ragweed.....	23,100
Cocklebur.....	9,700
Beggar-ticks.....	10,500
Redroot.....	85,000
Tumbleweed.....	14,000
Crab-grass.....	89,600
Yellow Foxtail.....	113,600

When plants are able to multiply at the rates thus indicated, it is easy to see how readily they might overrun the earth. No good gardener is willing that the soil should become so filled with such seeds that they will vex him surely for years to come.



Reception hall, residence of Hugh F. Oaler, Winnipeg. One of the distinctive features of the interior is the woodwork—the species employed being known as Japanese sugi. It is a beautifully grained wood finished to harmonize with the walls and ceiling, which are in stippled effect of rusty brown. Herbert B. Rugh, Architect.

Apollinaris

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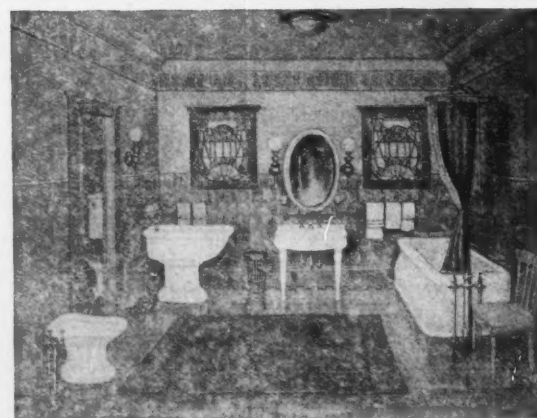
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Ask the advice of your architect or plumber. They will tell you that Alexandra Ware, being made of cast iron, covered inside and out with heavy porcelain enamel, cannot crack, and thus is absolutely sanitary and will wear for years and years. If you are preparing to install a modern bathroom in your home, for your own sake and that of your family, investigate Alexandra Ware before you decide. It will really pay you in the end.

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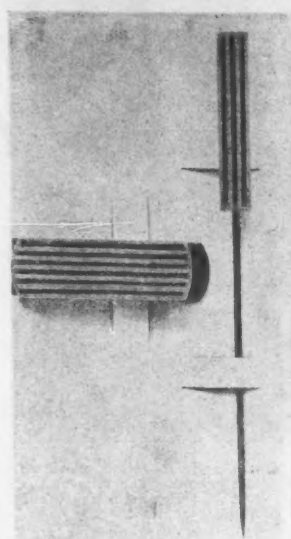
Men's Wear

CRAVATS are showing a marked alteration in style says a London expert. The plain silks, which for so long have held the field, are at last beginning to give way everywhere to patterns, and you will hardly see anywhere a self-colored knot, unless it is a plain black one worn to give the necessary note of sombreness, which we have not yet overcome, to a rather bold suit. Curiously enough, if a grey suit has a quiet pattern, a certain amount of color in the cravat seems to be all right just now; but if the suit has a bold design, even though in pure black and grey, most men wear either a plain black knot or else a black one with a small pattern in purple.

But much the most forward movement in cravats is the diagonal design—a steel or silver-grey background with a fairly bold stripe across, which, slanting, of course, when the knot is tied, thus gives a criss-cross effect. From what I can see, it is pretty evident that the progress of affairs will be towards a gradual introduction of color in the bars, the background being grey and the bars at present nearly always black, presently inclining to purple, and then by degrees to other colors. The diagonal is everywhere the pattern, and the bars are always bold. Spot patterns are quite out of the running except where the admixture of purple with a black ground is effected in the form of a small spot design. An attempt is being made to introduce poplins, with a crepe surface for knots, always of the loose-ended variety, but the sudden vogue of diagonal stripes has put poplin out of the running, and Spitalfields, which seems to work in with this sort of design better than anything else, is experiencing a very decided and notable revival. There never was a time when cravats of any decent sort were so expensive as they are this summer. Heavy pure Spitalfields seems to be the only thing.

KING GEORGE the Fifth has never wanted to be a fashion leader, but things rather look as if he were going to have the position forced upon him; or, to speak more accurately, there seems a likelihood that anything which he chooses to wear will, for a time at least, be aped by the public. His not very commendable habit, for instance, of wearing white spats with a frock coat, is being copied, and the garter fashion is in for something of a revival. Similarly his taste for a white waistcoat also has brought that fashion to the West End. It has always been a good deal affected on the Stock Exchange and in Government offices; but now the idle rich seem to be taking it up also, in a way they had not previously done. A new convention seems to have been created for these little linen or pique slips worn inside the waistcoat opening. Business men wear them with any kind of coat, but at the West End they are never worn except when the coat and waistcoat are braided. Of course, the old contention that they cannot be worn with a fancy waistcoat still holds. The fancy waistcoat is still at a standstill now. A good many are made, but the tendency is to revert to the waistcoat matching the coat, both in full morning dress and with a lounge suit. Here again the King's example is followed. He does not like fancy waistcoats.

The King may give a set-back to



A NEW DESIGN.
A striking design in gold and enamel for scarf-pin and clip.

the morning coat, which is another thing he does not like. He is always seen in a black double-breasted frock coat with a dull surface and twill finish. This coat he has made with three buttons, and almost always wears undone. Of course, it is not braided, and the King likes about an inch and a half of margin between the lapels and the silk facings. He has it made with a step collar and an outside breast pocket, the step collar rather low, and the fronts rolling naturally without being pressed flat, so that the coat has a rather loose appearance. It is made full at the chest and over the hips, but the waist is well cut in.

Double-breasted waistcoats are another thing which may be affected by the King's example. Notwithstanding the universal vogue of the single-breasted waistcoat, the King is noticed to be wearing double-breasted ones with his frock coats, and he em-



DRESS SHIRT.
One of the new shirts with pique bosom for evening wear.

phasizes an untrammelled ease in the matter of dress by wearing watch chain and rather a low-wing collar.

The German Emperor's shooting outfit consists of a rather easy fitting double-breasted jacket, made to fasten up to the throat, where it is finished with a deep turn down collar of fur. It has a belt round the waist and four large pockets patched on the outside and finished with deep flaps. The

sleeves are easy fitting but otherwise plain.

With this he wears roomy breeches and leather leggings reaching to the knee, but shaped down at the back so as to avoid any interference with the movement of the legs. They are made to come over the foot in front and are fastened with springs at the side.

His headgear is a light-colored soft Tyrolean hat, with dark band and binding and some feathers at the side.

The Duke of Connaught's outfit is of a much simpler style, consisting of an easy fitting S.B. lounge jacket made to button four and having the fronts well rounded away at the bottom. Flap pockets are put in on the hips, a breast pocket on the left side, and ticket pocket on the right; plain sleeves with the hole and button cuffs. The neck is finished with a turn-down collar and a neat lapel finished with a right angle step, an S.B. no-collar vest of ample length and roomy knicker breeches finished with a box cloth band at the knees and fastening with three or four buttons.

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A Western Loan Co.

BY degrees, financial and business conditions in the West and northwestern portions of Canada are beginning to take on something of the character of conditions as they now exist in older parts of the country. In the financial section of SATURDAY NIGHT, readers will observe this week an advertisement calling attention to a new fiscal corporation in the shape of The Pioneer's Loan Company, of Brandon, Manitoba. In their advertisement this new company calls attention to the fact that there is not a mortgage loan company in Canada that is not paying at least six per cent. per annum to shareholders, while some are paying double that rate.

The capital of The Pioneer's Loan Company is five million dollars, divided into 50,000 shares at \$100 each. The provisional directors of the company are: Hon. G. R. Coldwell, K.C., Minister of Education of Manitoba; Brandon: A. C. Fraser, President Brandon Trust Company; B. D. Wallace, Manager, Brandon; Jno. E. Smith, farmer, Brandon; H. L. Adolph, barrister, Mayor of Brandon; Hugh R. Cameron, Managing Director Pioneer's Fire Insurance Company, Brandon; W. G. Weatherstone, Manager Bank of Hamilton, Brandon, and E. L. Christie, merchant, also of Brandon.

There can be no doubt that as newer Canada is largely dependent on agriculture and kindred pursuits for its present expansion, that already there is considerable business in sight for a loan company intending to operate on broad lines. Settlers must have capital with which to finance their home-making ventures, and they are willing to pay a fair rate to obtain it. The history of the West so far has been, and doubtless will continue to be, one of success. This being so the securities on which capital is loaned when based on land, and on the effort of citizens to better their positions, are of the best. It will come as a surprise to many in the East to learn that out West from seven to nine per cent. is not regarded as a too high rate of interest which borrowers are ready to pay for the use of funds. The charter of The Pioneer's Loan Company which was granted by special Act of Parliament of Canada, provides that \$400,000 worth of shares of the stock must be subscribed and \$100,000 paid in before this company is entitled to commence active operations. To provide for this the Provisional Directors are offering 4,000 shares of the capital stock on the deferred payment plan to the public. The company also intends to pursue a general banking business and to thoroughly cover the field of operations on which it has entered.



AN indefinable air of style and gentlemanly comfort is the requisite of the wearer of distinctive linen. Shirts and Collars marked W. G. & R. are cut and tailored in line with fashion's newest hints—but are never freakish—never commonplace.

That close-front collar above, the "Savoy," combines ease, style, wear, as few collars do. A worthy fellow to the W. G. & R. Shirt—50c. for 3

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The Canadian government bulletin No. 197 vouches for the absolute purity of this sterling product. Expert chemists at McGill University have found by actual test that "Montserrat" destroys typhoid germs in water.

For your summer cottage or camp, or while you stay in town, keep a bottle always on hand, and you will have something good to drink at any time. Either alone or in combination with other drinks, "Montserrat" is palatable and of great tonic value.

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These lines are distinctly worth seeing, as they embody the very newest style features and designs of the very best makers. We want you to look upon this exhibit as one of the sights to be seen in Toronto. Therefore do not feel under any obligation to buy when you call.

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At Shea's Theatre next week, Manager Shea has one of the biggest and best bills presented in some time. The headliner, La Pia, (The Enchantress) makes her first appearance at Shea's next week, coming direct from the Palace Theatre, London, with her magnificent scenic dances.



ANECDOTAL

MARSE HENRY WATTERSON tells of a dinner he attended in Washington long ago at which two of the guests were Roscoe Conkling and a mathematician named Price, who was most expert with figures, but much given to long speeches about himself and his skill.

Price made one of his speeches and was followed by Conkling, who began:

"The pleasures of life in Washington are manifold. Now, take a dinner such as this. My idea of complete happiness would be to attend a dinner like this every night in the year, where one could enjoy himself without money and without Price."

"So, Belinda, I hear you and 'Doc' have parted company. Couldn't you get along?"

"No, we couldn't. Least, I couldn't. D'ye know dat lowdown nigger just ma-id me fo' my money?"

"No?" said I.

"Yas'm. He saw all dem things in my pahlor, silber butter-dishes and crayon portraits that you and the othe' white ladies gi' me, and he just thought he was goin' to set in there and smoke while I washed and i'ned. And I had a big burial insurance, too, and he knowed that. So I jes natchully tu'ned him out."

"Yes," I said. "But I thought I saw him going in your back gate last week."

"Oh, to be sure! He's 'round, but he's jes' boad'in with me now."

WILLIAM H. CRANE, the actor, says he first learned what true love is by accidentally overhearing a brief conversation between a young man and a very pretty girl. "And you're sure you love me?" she said. "Love you?" echoed the young fellow. "Why, darling, while I was bidding you good-bye on the porch last night your dog bit a piece out of the calf of my leg, and I never noticed it till I got home."

FORMER SENATOR J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, tells many stories of his political experiences.



DONE AGAIN.
Farmer: "Dat it! Since them aeroplane 'hev' got comin' this way, I can git no weed 'done."—Judge.

but that one he likes best concerns a father and son who went to a political meeting to hear free silver discussed. Before the meeting a Republican came around and began asking the people in the crowd, "Why are you a Democrat?"

He asked a young man who stood

tioning the name of one of Germany's most celebrated physicians. "We finally fell into animated conversation as to the workings of the human brain, its marvellous mechanism, its extreme delicacy, and the ease with which it can be thrown out of order."



Brownsmith: "Bravo, old man; you ought to be with Carl Rosa." Amateur Tenor (who has just assassinated "Thora"): "B-but Carl Rosa's dead." Brownsmith: "Yes, I know."

on the edge of the crowd. "Because," the young man replied, "dad's a Dimmycrat, and the Dimmycrats is the friends of labor, and the 'Publicans want to fo'ce gold on us, an' that would he'p the Yankees, an' I ain't never goin' to do nothin' that would he'p the Yankees."

"Yep," piped up the young man's father; "an' I'm a Dimmycrat because what we need is more money, an' we're goin' to get it with Bryan. Stands to sense that sixteen silver dollars is better nor one gold dollar."

"But you will not get any more money," asserted the inquiring Republican. "Have you never heard of the law of supply and demand?"

"In co'se I has," replied the farmer, "but that ain't nothin' to worry 'bout. That law'll be repealed soon's Bryan's 'lected an' Joe Blackburn gits a good hack at it."

THE old family physician being away on a much-needed vacation, his practice was intrusted to his son, a recent medical graduate. When the old man returned the youngster told him, among other things, that he had cured Miss Ferguson, an aged and wealthy spinster, of her chronic indigestion. "My boy," said the old doctor, "I'm proud of you; but Miss Ferguson's indigestion is what put you through college."

KAISER WILLIAM of Germany tells with much gusto and amusement the following story, in which he himself figures as anything but the hero.

"I was discussing the theory and practice of medicine with good doctor von—" says the Emperor, men-

said. "If, for example, I banged my head terrifically against yours, would we not both suffer concussion of the brain?"

"Pardon me, sire," he replied, "I think that I might."

"I did not punish him for lese-majeste," laughingly concludes the Emperor, "richly as he deserved it."

At the dinner of a literary club in Chicago two minor poets were heard in conversation.

"Harold," said the one, "I've just seen your triollet in the Spread Eagle Magazine."

"Ah!" exclaimed the other, a pleased expression coming into his face, and with the air of a man preparing himself against a burst of praise.

"Yes," continued the second poet; "and, do you know, I heard rather a neat little compliment passed on it by a young lady of my acquaintance."

Harold seemed still more pleased. "May I ask what she said?" he queried.

Whereupon the first minor poet gurgled. "Why," said he, "she wanted to know whether I had written it."

THE young Prince Tsai-Tao, during his visit to America, welcomed criticism of Chinese customs, and retorted politely with counter-criticisms of the customs of the United States.

The Prince, at a fashionable luncheon in New York, sat beside a lady prominent in a rich and rather fast set.

"Prince," said this lady, "I think it's dreadful that in China a bride never sees her husband before the wedding day."

"Well," said the Prince, with a grin, "here in America you never see him after it."

Antiques

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You are cordially invited to pay us a visit.

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ORIENTAL RUGS

Only those who live in the city all the time are able to see such rich, rare and beautiful rugs as we are showing any time. Visitors would find it an educative treat to see our display of these Oriental Hand-Woven Floor Coverings.

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Another reason for visiting us during the Exhibition is to see our endless variety of Souvenirs. Not only Oriental Rugs, but Oriental Jewelry, Oriental Brassware, Oriental Vases, Bric-a-brac, Japanese Kimonos, and Art Goods. Anything ordered from us too bulky to take in your trunk, we will ship to your address by express.

COURIAN, BABAYAN & CO.
40 King Street East
TORONTO

FOWNES GLOVES

THE GLOVES OF A GENTLEMAN

Whatever the occasion, there's a glove to fit it among the wide range of Fownes styles. The man who motors, the man who rides, the man who golfs, as well as those who insist on the best in walking gloves—all find "Fownes" a name worth looking for in a glove.

Warm Slippers, an Easy Chair and an Open Fireplace

Can you conceive of anything pleasanter in the long fall and winter evenings, than an easy chair, a pipe and a book before an open fireplace, where the cheery crackle and warm glow of hickory logs sends a joyous thrill of contentment through the body, and soothes you into a forgetfulness of the day's petty troubles and worries?

But to have a fireplace that will increase the present comfort of your house and add materially to its future worth, your fireplace must be of a character that fittingly reflects the dignity, refinement and culture of the home in which it is placed. Such fireplaces are those which are built from Milton Pressed Brick, which are especially made to harmonize with your interior decorative scheme.

Milton Pressed Brick fireplaces possess certain well-defined advantages which are not possible for natural reasons to the ordinary contractor-built fireplaces. We will be glad to specify these reasons if you are interested.

Send for our artistic booklet, superbly illustrated, with views of modern and old-fashioned fireplaces.

The Milton Pressed Brick Co.
MILTON, ONT.

ON THE WAVE of POPULARITY.
THE COFFEE ANYBODY CAN MAKE.
SYMINGTON'S



Canadian National Exhibition

TORONTO, 1910
Aug. 27th--Sept. 12th

Exhibits from Europe

Pictures by British Masters.
Paintings by French Masters.
Exhibit from British War Office.
Models of Warships.

Band of the Grenadier Guards

King George's Household Musicians.
Model Military Camp.
Musical Cotillion by Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Fancy Drills by 65th Regiment of Buffalo and 3rd National Guards, N. Y.

Naval Review at Spithead

Where the Old Cans Go.

THE raw materials of a number of large establishments in this country consists of empty fruit and vegetable cans, rescued from the dumps. The principal products of these manufactories are window-sash weights, elevator weights and ballast for boats. After delivery at the foundry, the cans are piled into a large iron grating under a sheet iron hood, which terminates in a smoke-stack. They are sprinkled with crude oil, which is then set on fire. The process consumes the labels, loosens the dirt, and melts the solder, which falls through the grating and is collected, cast into ingots, and sold to be used again.

Some of the cans, which have simply lapped and soldered joints, melt apart completely. These are sorted out, and the sheets straightened and bound into bundles, to be sold to trunk-makers for protecting corners. They are also bought by button manufacturers, who stamp from them the discs used in cloth-covered buttons.

The machine-made cans do not come apart, and they are loaded into large carts, taken on an elevator to the charging floor, and dumped into the cupola, which is fed alternately with cans and coke. The cans are so light that some of them are carried out at the top of the stack by the force of the blast, and a large screen is arranged to prevent the pieces falling on the roof.

An Island in a Cloud.

WHITE ISLAND, thirty miles to the north-east of New Zealand, is perhaps the most extraordinary island in the world. It is an enormous mass of rock nearly three miles in circumference, rising nine hundred feet above the sea, and is perpetually enveloped in dark



ARMS AND THE MAN.

—New York Times.

clouds which are visible for nearly one hundred miles.

The island consists almost entirely of sulphur, with a small percentage of gypsum. Some years ago an attempt was made to float a company to work the sulphur, which is of high quality, but sufficient capital was not subscribed. Therefore the export of sulphur from White Island is still very small. In the interior is a lake fully fifty acres in extent, the water of which has a temperature of one hundred and ten degrees Fahrenheit, and it is strongly impregnated with acids. On one side of this lake are craters from which steam escapes with great force and noise. This steam and the vapor from the lake form the dark cloud that envelops the island.

Grown by Electricity.

FOR many years it was thought that plants required intervals of rest from the light just as do people, and that their growth was facilitated by it; but some years ago Siemens performed an experiment which disproved this theory. It also showed the effect of electric light on plant growth during daytime. Siemens put two enormous electric arcs of about five thousand candle power in his greenhouse. He planted wheat, peas, beans, barley, oats, cauliflower, different varieties of berries, and some flowering plants. He found that effects favorably comparable with sunlight were produced on the plants without exception—that the green constituent of all vegetables was produced, and that fruit and vegetables rich in flavor and luscious in taste were grown. He found that if the plants were subjected to sunlight during the winter day and electric light during the night, the growth was duced at an earlier date. The green



—Calgary Herald.



CONTINENTAL UNION.
Where the Bear would come in.
—Toronto Telegram.

constituent, which is known as chlorophyll, is necessary to the vigorous growth of plants. If no light reaches a plant after it is about half-grown the leaves turn white and the plant dies—unless, of course, it be a plant grown in the dark, which will have white leaves anyhow.

Wooden Water Pipes.

WOODEN water pipes for the conveyance of water are in use to-day, not only on the Pacific slope of the United States, but in England, as well.

These pipes in America, some of which, are many feet in diameter, are made of Californian redwood and are constructed with staves and hoops like an ordinary barrel. Where sharp turns are necessary, an elbow joint of cast iron or of steel in the case of the larger pipes, is induced. These pipes serve many important industries

with a bore of about four inches diameter. One end of each trunk is hollowed out, while the other is pointed, so that they can be fitted into one another in a continuous length. These pipes date back to the seventeenth century, when a water supply was first brought to the British metropolis from Hertfordshire.

FORD'S PERFORMANCE A BIG FEATURE AT THE POINT BREEZE TRACK!

There were many wonderful things done at the Saturday auto race meet of the Quaker City Motor Club at Point Breeze track, including a double breaking of the track record by Barney Oldfield, the 'speed king' in two 200-horsepower Benz car, a fresh racer.

But, after all was said and done, the most wonderful performance and the one which evoked the most enthusiasm from the vast crowd of on-lookers was the phenomenal and consistent work of Model "T" Ford car, selling at \$1,000 and strictly stock.

When the big six hour race was first started this little car was treated more or less as a joke by the crowd, and many were the jokes poked at it from the grandstand and clubhouse. But as mile after mile was reeled off and the minutes grew into hours, amusement changed to wonder, and wonder to unalloyed admiration. Up in front were cars of high power and none under \$2,000.00 in price. They included Oldfield's specially tuned Knox, the Darracq, which won the 1907 Vanderbilt Cup race, and other fast flyers.

But always on the heels of these flyers hung the little Ford, like some giant little terrier, always it stuck within striking distance of the leaders, and during the third hour it succeeded in forcing its way into second place, which it then held until the fifth hour. At that time the Ford and the Kilne, the latter costing \$2,650, were tied at 209 miles. There was a neck and neck race then for three miles, when the Ford was forced to retire owing to the loss of a tiny magneto contact point. Even at that, and having run but five hours and twenty-four minutes, it had scored 226 miles and easily won third place.

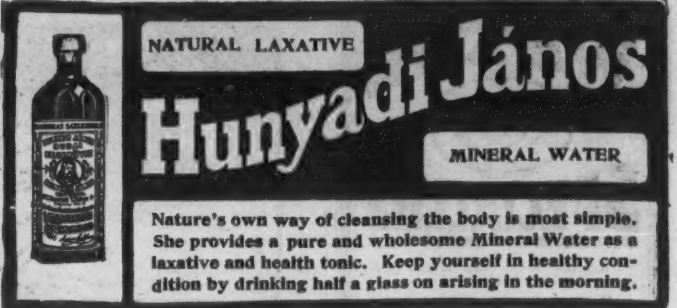
It was probably the most wonderful exhibition of consistent running ever made by a small car on an auto race track, and again demonstrated the remarkable stability of the Ford.

The success of the Ford in Canada last year fully bears out the contention that the motorists of this country use discrimination in their selection of cars. In 1910 the Ford factory at Walkerville doubled its output; and the company are figuring on more than doubling that 1910 production for 1911.

The Toronto branch is to be located in its new premises by November 1st. A new building is being erected at 104-106 Richmond st., W., and a handsome modern structure it will be. The move to these new and larger premises has been made necessary by the great increase in business of the Toronto branch.

The Ford exhibit at the Toronto Exposition will, this year, as usual, be one of the principal features in the Automobile building.

NATURAL LAXATIVE
Hunyadi János
MINERAL WATER
Nature's own way of cleansing the body is most simple. She provides a pure and wholesome Mineral Water as a laxative and health tonic. Keep yourself in healthy condition by drinking half a glass on arising in the morning.




18 Years' Experience

Since 1892 we have been making ice cream for all Ontario. Our first gallon was made and sold in the summer of that year.

Today we have the finest ice cream plant in the world. Our sales now are the largest in Canada.

Thousands of Torontonians daily enjoy the delicious frozen dainties created by our ice cream chefs. This preference for Neilson's is extending throughout the whole Province.

The skill of our experts in blending flavors, combined with the pure materials we use, is the reason for our remarkable success. Neilson's cream stands the highest government tests. It contains 5 to 15% more butter fat than found in other kinds.

Watch the streamers on your druggist's and confectioner's windows for our special.

Try a brick, and learn for yourself which is the best ice cream in the Dominion.

Over 500 Toronto Druggists and Confectioners Supplied Daily

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Ice Cream Bricks

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THE ORIGINAL APETISING WINE
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CANADIAN AGENTS
MONTREAL.



O'Keefe's
PILSENER LAGER

Quality

Imported Hops
Choicest Malt
Pure filtered Water
Perfect Ageing
Modern Brewery
Years of experience
all point to

The Beer with
a Reputation.

Purity

Water filtered
Lager filtered
Bottles sterilized
Bottles pasteurized
after filling
Everything sanitary
all point to

The Light Beer in
the Light Bottle.

223

"The quality goes in before the name goes on."



BREDIN'S
HOMEMADE
BREAD

The high quality standard set for all Bredin Breads has had the effect of giving the people bread generally, no matter whom your favorite baker may be. Competition has forced the following of the good example—the Bredin quality.

No better proof of quality in bread baking than the sweet, wholesome HOME-MADE. Two small breads 5 cents. Phone College-761 and Parkdale 1585.



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Agents for
ROLLS-ROYCE REO

HUPPMOBILE

60-64 JARVIS ST., TORONTO



Is not artificially charged with gas (carbonated) as are some ales, but is allowed to mature in the natural way. Not pasteurized, it retains the delicate flavor and aroma of the hops and malt. Taken before meals, it stimulates the appetite and prevents constipation.

PURE
WHOLESOME
PALATABLE
BEVERAGE

Don't Let Punctures
Worry You



PRICES FROM \$14.50

Lists on Application

THE STEPNY MOTOR WHEEL

of Canada, Limited

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On a warm day it is
really refreshing to use

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Toilet Soap,

and any day it is a good soap to choose, for you want a soap that is pure and cleansing, you like a soap that is pleasantly perfumed, and an antiseptic soap like this, containing 10% pure Carbolic—an ample proportion—protects you against risk of contagion.

Sold at Local Stores and Druggists, 15 cents a tablet
For sample send a cent. stamp to
F. C. CALVERT & Co.
360, Dorchester St. West,
MONTREAL.

MEYER'S PARLORS

AT SUNNYSIDE are more popular than ever.

Fish Dinners from 12 to 3 and 5 to 8 p.m. daily.

Here you always meet nice people.



THAT there is an enormous field for improvement in the automobile world was clearly demonstrated recently by Mr. Edward W. Cameron, who gave a long talk upon "The Automobile of the Past, Present, and Future" in the lecture hall of the New York School of Automobile Engineers. In part he said:

"In the year of 1890, when the need for a self-propelled road vehicle was becoming more and more felt, due to the success of the railroad, and when the commercial future of such a contrivance was becoming a surety, the development of the automobile was being carried on in a few experimental shops, and, in the year 1898, the production numbered 288 machines. These machines were propelled by gasoline and kerosene, because of their adaptability to either the steam or the internal combustion motor, and furthermore because of the large supply of oil which had resulted in the development of the petroleum industry a number of years previous.

"Striking characteristics of the early machines consisted of high wheels and a resulting high centre of gravity, motors of the single cylinder type, equipped with unreliable and wasteful carbureters of numerous kinds, while the ignition of the charge was attained with the old-time flame or the hot tube ignition devices. The steering apparatus were often unmechanically designed, and the compensating gears were in a course of development; the suspension was far

comotive, and formed the basis of a business which is now estimated to place on the market this year about 175,000 new automobiles, which will represent a total manufacture of approximately \$3,000,000,000 worth of machines for the year 1910."

THE French police, with a fine regard for the nostril of the man on the sidewalk, have made a rule that no automobile shall emit any smoke, be it little or much, regardless of the fact that a thin light blue smoke indicates correct lubrication and shows that the motor is working well. Hence, remarks The Scientific American Supplement, "the automobilist has the choice of lubricating sufficiently and incurring the risk of fine or imprisonment, or of heating and wearing out his motor by lubricating it insufficiently." From this perilous position between the jail and the repair-shop the motorist has been rescued by a French inventor named Dubreuil.

"Dubreuil has devised a method of suppressing or making invisible the small quantity of smoke which is always produced by a properly lubricated motor. For this purpose he attaches to the outlet of the muffler a filter which retains the fine ill-smelling smoke particles and discharges a colorless and odorless gas into the atmosphere. The filter is composed of four flat sheet-iron boxes, measuring 8x10x2 inches which are connected by tubes and are filled with a mix-



WINNER OF THE MOTOR-BOAT TROPHY.
The American racer Dixie II, which has again won the Harmsworth Cup by defeating Pioneer, belonging to the Duke of Westminster, and Zlgorella, of the Motor-Boat Club of Great Britain.

ture of porous charcoal and amianthus, which opposes no appreciable resistance to the discharge of the products of combustion and, consequently, consumes none of the energy of the motor.

"As the prohibition of smoke is confined to cities, the apparatus is provided with a valve by which it can be disconnected in the open country, in order to prolong the life of the filter, although the filtering mixture can be renewed with little trouble of expense. A single charge is found to work satisfactorily for at least six months, when used four hours daily. The apparatus occupies little space, weighs less than seven pounds, and can be instantly attached to any automobile."

High-power Microscopy.

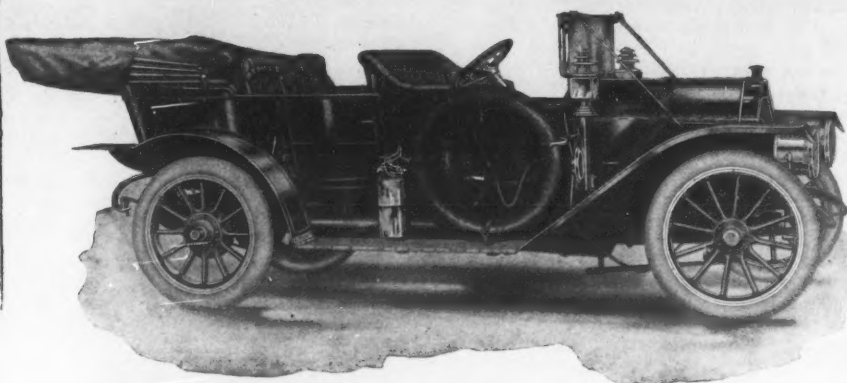
THERE has been exhibited before the Royal Society of London, a form of microscope, the invention of Professor Gordon, by means of which enormous magnification of an object, can, it is stated, be attained without the blemishes due to optical causes that formerly marred such images.

We may suppose that the enlarged

1911

Russell-Knight '38'

The Automobile De Luxe



1911

AN APPEAL TO REASON

TWELVE months ago, after prolonged investigation and experiment, we pinned our faith to the Knight motor as the greatest improvement of the decade in automobile construction.

Many believed us, bought cars and are to-day congratulating themselves on their judgment.

There were croakers then, perhaps there are to-day, but we hear less of them.

They said—The engine was an experiment—forgetting that it had stood the greatest engine test on record before the Royal Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland.

They said—It will not stand up on Canadian roads; although they knew a challenge of \$1,250 was open to anyone who wished to measure his motor against the Knight for reliability.

They said—That it would not be taken up in Europe and that the Daimler Company were about to discard it. We knew at the time—and anyone can verify it now—that the leading concerns in six of the countries of Europe have adopted the Knight motor.

They said—No one in the United States would take it up. We know that over twenty of the largest concerns in the United States have from time to time applied for consideration in the American rights. And we know to-day that leading United States firms will announce 1912 models with Knight motors in another twelve months, despite the fact that the agents of some of these concerns profess great skepticism about the Knight motor to-day.

We seldom refer to or bother about the suggestions of interested opponents. We want, however, to repeat our conviction, formed a year ago and confirmed by twelve months of experience in the factory, on the road, and in the users' hands.

That the Knight motor far surpasses the old valve type, and that it is only a question of time before it entirely supersedes it in all hi-h-grade cars. Get a car that will be up-to-date the longest.

Our 1911 model is out, but our 1910 users can smile, for their car is up-to-date still. 1911 is only a refinement in details on 1910.

The same motor. The same body lines with high front doors, now pretty universally copied.

Is this not the type of car to buy?

CANADA CYCLE AND MOTOR CO., LIMITED

WEST TORONTO

Manufacturers of High-grade Automobiles

TORONTO BRANCH

100 RICHMOND ST. WEST

OTHER BRANCHES: Hamilton,

Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary,

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bourne, Aust.

Canada Cycle and Motor Co., West Toronto:

Send me Russell 1911 Catalogue and prices.

Regular Equipment Includes:

Selected headlamps and Prest-O-Lite tank.
Bosch magneto and accumulator (double ignition).
Demountable rims with two spare rims and irons for carrying.
Same size tires (36x4 1/2) all round.
Extension top and top envelope.
Folding glass front.
Two extra seats, foot rest and robe rail in tonneau.
Combined speedometer and clock.

Cut out this coupon and mail for Handsome New Catalogue
Name
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The British & Colonial Aeroplane Company, Limited.

Directors:
SIR GEORGE WHITE, BART.
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Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

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"Zodiac" Aeroplanes

"Zodiac" Biplanes | "Zodiac" Monoplanes
50/60 h.p. - - Price £1,000. | 25/30 h.p. - - Price £500.

TERMS—One-third with order, balance before delivery.
Delivered F.O.B. any port in Great Britain in one month from receipt of order.
Write for Catalogue and full particulars.

Offices and Works - BRISTOL, ENGL.
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The Gas Company
At the "Fair"

able benefit to all gas-users, can now have the opportunity of doing so while attending the Toronto Exhibition. Our exhibit of gas ranges, water heaters, kitchen heaters, lights and appliances is situated on the centre row of the Industrial Building, directly northward of the Process Building, and under one roof. You cannot help seeing it. For the benefit of store-keepers, factory-owners and manufacturers requiring the best of lighting methods, we have a lighting exhibit at the east end of Machinery Hall.

Hundreds and thousands of gas users speak highly of our new plans. Come with the crowds and see all that which is modern in gas appliance inventions.

City Display and Salesrooms: 45 ADELAIDE ST. EAST

THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

TELEPHONE MAIN 1933 FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

THE GAS COMPANY'S SERVICE IS GOOD SERVICE



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SHOOTING FROM AN AEROPLANE.
Lieutenant Jacob Earl Flackel of the 29th U.S. Infantry stationed at Governors Island, N.Y., with Glenn H. Curtiss, at Sheepshead Bay, L.I. His trip was to test the practicability of firing from the aeroplane in times of war.

LIVING IT DOWN

By WARWICK DEEPING

CHAPTER XXV.

HERIOT put in four hours' spade work next morning by way of discipline, and felt the stronger for it, both in mind and body. About one o'clock he went in to a casual meal, and boiled the great kettle over the fire for the double need of shaving water and of coffee. Afterwards he changed from his working clothes into rough brown tweeds, clothes that were neither new nor old, and gave the wearer look part of the country, and not the artificial product of a shop. Heriot was one of those men who are able to dominate the ones they wear. You looked at his face, and forgot to notice whether he was in the fashion.

He had thought the whole matter out over night, and had reconsidered and retouched it during those four hours of hard digging. He had no intention of being dramatic; the mere quiet and quickly the thing was done the better. Barnabas Sheldon himself could not have wished for a more unemotional atmosphere.

But the problem is so often put in a way that the student has not foreseen, nor do facts harmonise with a man's anticipations. Heriot had come within fifty yards of Danebarrow when he saw a figure appear at the garden gate and walk towards him along the road.

The sleek tailor-made coat and skirt, the black fur toque with a green wing brooch to it with silver, the green scarf at the throat, all these seemed part of a new scheme of things. He was so to contrive it that he should talk to her while her hands were busy upon some work, and her attention not wholly turned to him. As it was, complete and undistracted womanhood came gliding down upon him, dark eyes half sadness and half smiles. The visionary woman whom he had confessed to in thought paled before Eve's reality as she approached him on that lonely road under the shadows of Bilberry firs. Heriot felt himself to be dealing, not with an abstraction, but with a woman whose blood was red with life, and who brought to him the consciousness of sorrow and of desire.

She met him with a quick, frank smile.

"Were you coming to Danebarrow?"

"It so happens that I was."

"I am walking up to Monk's Crossing, and as I wanted to see you I was coming by way of Hindleap. My enthusiasm has been running away with my common sense."

Heriot turned back, and they walked on together.

"That same remark might apply to my own case," he said suddenly.

"Oh! What has your enthusiasm been doing?"

"Venturing where it had no right."

"Trespassing?"

"Call it straying. I had come out to recover the wanderer."

Eve glanced at him intently a moment, for his mood recalled to her that foreshadowing of a confession that had fallen more than once across her mind.

"Then it may be a question of exchange," she said. "I want to ask you for something."

"What is it?"

"I have remembered that there is such a thing as frost, and unless I tumble back some of the earth into my trenches the mosaics may suffer."

"I see."

"I thought that if I could get a lot of litter—"

"To fill the trenches with?"

"Yes."

"There is any amount of bracken in Hindleap."

"So I very selfishly remembered."

"I can send John Lavender across with several cart-loads."

"Would you?"

"Of course I will."

"Thanks ever so much. That solves the problem."

They had come to the parting of

the two ways, both of which ran to Monk's Crossing, one directly, the other by Hindleap Wood and Orchard's Farm. Heriot paused, and looked doubtfully over the stretch of heather. Unless he walked with Eve to Monk's Crossing there would be a postponement of the crisis towards which he had driven himself. And yet his sensitive self-consciousness made him quarrel with the idea of letting her show herself with him up at Monk's Crossing.

Eve could divine nothing of this, but she could divine a restless and inarticulate spirit in the man that stirred her sympathies.

"If you would walk round by Monk's Crossing—"

Heriot glanced at her with a glim-

half wise as she was, she felt a
(Continued on page 16.)

EXCELLENT SERVICE TO MUSKOKA LAKES, LAKE OF BAYS, GEORGIAN BAY, TEMAGAMI, COBALT, ETC.

For Muskoka and Lake of Bays—Leave Toronto 12.05 noon, daily, except Sunday, and 2.05 a.m. daily.

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Secure tickets and further information at Grand Trunk City Ticket Office, northwest corner King and Yonge sts. Phone Main 4209.



The Bride-elect: "Maybe ye better wait, Silas. We c - get a license cheaper up to Hobbs's Corners."—Harper's Bazar.

mer of hesitation. He was standing on the tongue of coarse grass and heather that divided the two roads.

"I would rather—"

"Well?"

"That you came by Orchard's Farm. It would give me more time, and probably it would not be necessary for me to come as far as Monk's Crossing."

Her face lost none of its frankness.

"I'll come that way if you wish it." Heriot turned, with a deep intake of the breath.

"I want to tell you something," he said, "though it is nothing that—that can bring you any embarrassment. You will understand what I mean when I have told you."

She chose the road past Hindleap as though to show her tacit trust in him. And Heriot walked with her keeping well apart on the right-hand side of the road.

In his foreshadowing of the ordeal he had seen himself picturing his life to her, working in the light and the shadow, and contrasting the superabundant comeliness of his youth with that sudden down-rush into humiliation. He had hoped to make her feel the irresponsible folly of that past, a life that had been purposeless save in its aestheticism, and not vicious in any grosser sense. Too much leisure, too much money, no importunate necessity, no work clamoring at his elbow. He had not meant to justify anything, only to make her feel the harmonies and the discords.

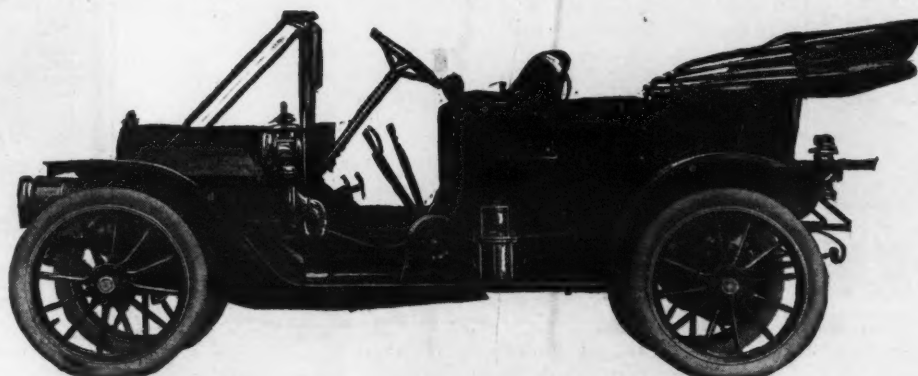
But what a man decides to say and what he finds himself saying are very different matters. His very nearness to Eve oppressed him with a tragic sense of the reality. The surface of his mind was covered with a confusion of movement that was not unlike water vapor playing above the surface of a hot spring.

Heriot pulled himself together, and then dashed like a man at a death leap, as though in desperate earnest to have done with it once and for all.

"I am going to tell you something. I ought to have told you long ago. I thought at one time that I should never have to face the necessity."

Eve remembered the nameless paper that had come to her, and yet,

Reo Five-Passenger Touring Car. \$1500
Top and Automatic Windshield extra.



Reo Breaks the Record

From New York to San Francisco---What This Means to You.

The previous record was 15 days, 2 hours, 12 minutes, and it was a good one. It has stood three years in spite of many efforts to break it; for the speed required over all sorts of roads—and much of the way nothing but "desert tracks"—makes the trip the severest possible accelerated test of endurance.

But at last the Reo tried it and smashed the record all to pieces—beat it by 4 days, 10 hours, 59 minutes, and beat it fairly and squarely. The Reo record is 10 days, 15 hours, 13 minutes.

The trip was announced in the newspapers ahead of time, so that any one who wanted to could see the start Monday morning, August 8, at one minute past twelve. At every point on the trip the arrival of the Reo was checked by men well known in the community who were not interested in the Reo, and these checkings were supported by affidavits. The test was made open and above board—nothing to hide. If the Reo had failed, it would have gone back and tried over again—over and over again if it had been necessary, and all open, so that everybody could verify the facts.

But it wasn't necessary. The Reo has the stuff that stands every test. It has the power and the strength, and it has the construction that permits full use of power over all sorts of roads—even deserts with no roads.

The Reo has the stuff in it, and its record proves it. No one can ever doubt that the Reo, light weight though it is, has the mighty strength of a lion. This record proves that the Reo will do what you or any one else wants it to do, anywhere at any time. It is just one more proof of the famous Reo get-there-and-back ability.

The car that made the previous record was four thousand dollars. The Reo that beat it is only \$1,500.

Come, let us show you more about this wonderful car. We will exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Reo Motor Car Co. of Canada, Limited, St. Catharines



Trying to hide the sun from him. —Montreal Star.



Manufacturers and Dealers in
ARTISTIC

Gas and Electric Fixtures

If you contemplate the purchase of anything in this line, call and see our goods. If we haven't just what you want we can make it for you. Estimates cheerfully given.

The JAS. MORRISON BRASS MFG. CO., Limited
TORONTO 93-97 Adelaide St. West

PURITY FLOUR

"More bread and better bread"

Makes just the kind of biscuits you like to make

41



London has at least forty-five different denominations of Christians, Glasgow boasts its thirty-four religious bodies, and Edinburgh its twenty-five. In spite of the Methodist union three years ago, there are still five or six varieties of Methodist societies in London, while there are two other "reformed" offshoots from the Church of England, three different Baptist bodies, and three kinds of Presbyterian, English, Scotch and Welsh.

The Origin of the Word Alphabet.

WHEN we speak of our A B C's as our "alphabet" we are using a word hoary with age, that, as far back as we can trace it, came from the Eastern shore of the Mediterranean thousands of years before the Hebrews went up there and took possession of the land of Canaan. Back of the people who occupied that land before the events of the Exodus were written, we are not able to trace the word, for we have not sufficient knowledge of them or of their etymological history before we find them in Canaan.

It has been only within recent years that we have been able to know that the word "alphabet" came to us from the Phoenicians. Before that we supposed it came to us from the Hebrews through the Greek. As we say "A B C" the Greeks say "alpha beta," (the first two letters of their alphabet), which, when it reached us, became "alphabet." This, we supposed, had come to the Greeks from the Hebrews, who called their first two letters "alpha" and "beth," but since then we have found that both the Greeks and the Hebrews got the word "alphabet" from the same source, which was the Phoenicians.

The people of Phoenicia had the same letters, "alpha" and "beth," which have suffered little change in sound down to our A and B. Alpha meant simply an ox, the sign of it being a conventional ox's head, with the lower part of the face turned slightly to its right, and beth meant a house, which was pictured by the rude outline of a primitive dwelling, which had a superfluous line added to distinguish it from other characters very like it, as we place a tail on a Q to distinguish it from an O. So the first two letters of our A B C's were originally an ox and a house.



THE ART AND THE ARTIST

Charles Dana Gibson, the eminent illustrator, says, "It is impossible to teach the world art or anything else. What a child has an aptitude for, it will acquire naturally—without a natural inclination, it will merely drift along." The art of cigar-making is expressed in his choice of tobaccos and in his skill in blending these tobaccos into the perfect cigar.

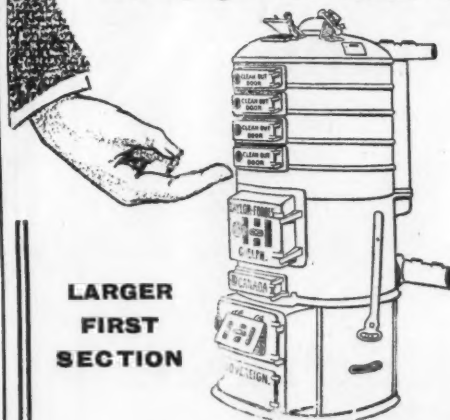
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Goodyear Tires Lead All Other Canadian Tire Manufacturers by 41 p.c.

Goodyear Tires will be Standard Equipment on all High-Grade Cars for 1911

Proof

By careful and actual count, Aug. 29th, it was found that on all pleasure cars of Canadian and United States manufacture shown at the Canadian National Exhibition, Goodyear Tires have an actual lead of 154 per cent. This fact is positively proven by figures given below:—

Name of Car.	No. of Sets.
Cadillac	1
Chalmers-Detroit	1
Everitt	3
E-M-F	2
Ford	1
Flanders	3
Hupmobile	1
McLaughlin-Buick	6
Oakland	2
Overland	1
Peerless	1
Randolph	1
Reo	1
Regal	1
Stevens-Duryea	4
White	4
Total Number of Sets	33
Next Competitor	13
Next Competitor	8



Could there be more striking evidence of the worth of a tire than this?

The Overland Girl—Miss Scott—on July 23rd completed a trip from New York to San Francisco in an Overland Car equipped with Goodyear Tires—and in all that long journey she had but one tire change.

Goodyear Tires on Cars shown, 33 Sets
All Other Canadian makes combined - - 23 Sets

This wonderful Goodyear lead of 41 per cent. over all other Canadian tire manufacturers combined may be taken as an accurate index of approbation and favor that has set in so strongly all over Canada toward Goodyear products.

Up to the present time we have received tire contracts from Canadian automobile manufacturers for a total of 58 per cent. of all cars to be manufactured in Canada for 1911—and there are more to come.

Orders were placed with us long before our factory in Bowmanville was completed—manufacturers knew the Goodyear reputation—and at the present time we are doubling our factory facilities to supply the enormous demand.

For 1910, Goodyear Tires were standard equipment on 36 per cent. of the cars manufactured in the United States. At the New York Grand Central Palace Show Goodyear Tires led their nearest competitor by 40 per cent. The facts above recorded as to the showing at this year's Canadian National Exhibition indicate that in Canada the success of Goodyear Tires is to duplicate that already attained in the United States.

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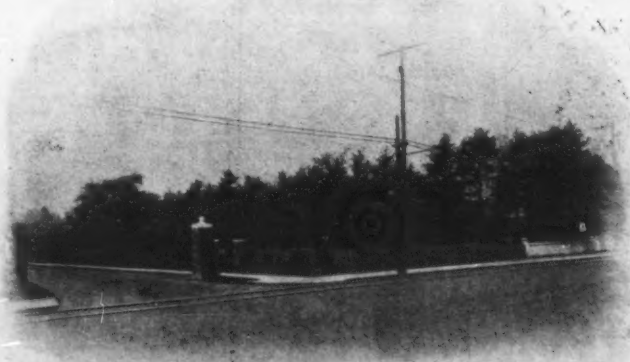
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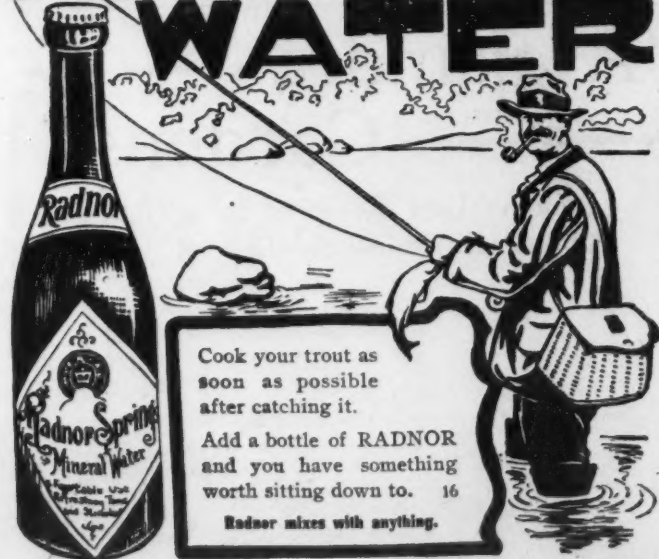
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LIVING IT DOWN

(Concluded from page 14.)
strange quiver of sympathy and suspense.

"Need I know?"
"Yes. It is one of those inevitable chances that break and nullify a man's plans. I came here into this solitary corner of the world, not meaning to let my life be woven up with the lives of others. Well, I have failed."

She glanced at him, but remained silent, and he did not see the impulsive quivering of her lips.

"I had made a failure of life, a sordid failure. There was nothing to justify the folly, save that I had too much money, no true friends, and nothing definite to do. Well, I won't tell you the whole truth, unless you wish it, but that same truth brought me into a State prison. When I came out I felt, after the first strange smell of liberty, like a man half blind. Life had lost its reality, its motive force, even its delusions. Perhaps I was a coward, I thought of giving up, of surrendering, of putting an end to what seemed to be an intolerable farce. I determined to shoot myself; it was over there in Belgium, and I was alone. I don't know how the change came about. All I know is that I went into the forest one day in spring, and that the silence of those trees made me cry like a child. It was as though some of the sap of the spring got into my blood. The thought of a new kind of life came to me, a life close to the soil, and under the open sky. I came here, and, smothering myself in the wild life, found myself reborn into another world, a little solitary world shut in by mighty trees."

He paused, with an impassioned throw back of the head, and glanced questioning at Eve. Her face betrayed no shock of repulsion or of surprise. And in place of the bleak rigidity he had feared to find, he saw a strange, mystical radiance that seemed to swell up and glimmer in her eyes.

"Go on," she said very quietly.
"You grant me the right?"
"I have no feeling of privilege. You are trusting me; I understand that."

Heriot swung along at her side, a figure that seemed full of a stiffened turmoil, intense, tragic, striving to make its thoughts articulate.

"You see what happened to me. My scheme was well enough in its way, but I had not allowed for the coincidence of human impulses. What can a man do? He cannot cut out the heart that is in him. Even the boy yonder grew into this life of mine. But I ought not to have begun in the way I did. I ought to have let even this little world know what manner of man I was."

She answered him very gently.
"I was in a measure guilty."
"No," he said sadly; "don't say that in order to be kind to me."

"I say it—because—I feel."
They passed Orchard's Farm and the first of Hindicup, and were coming to the bleaker uplands about Monk's Crossing, whose torn trees and scattering of red and white walls stood out against the grey of the sky. Heriot seemed to have come to the end of things. He faltered, looked round him helplessly, and stood still on one side of the road.

"I need not go any further," he said; "I only wanted you to know the truth."

Eve had stepped near him. Her eyes were full of intense thought.
"I am grateful to you for this."

"Oh, there is no need for that. I wanted you to understand why—you wouldn't see me—I mean—why—I turned back."

Her eyes flashed to his face.
"You mean the ending of our comradeship?"

He answered her very sadly.
"I am only surrendering that to which I have no claim."

"In the eyes of the world?"
"No; according to my own sense of the inevitable fitness of things."

Eve's eyes were fixed on the stunted tower of Monk's Crossing church. A transient gleam of gold upon its vane showed the sunlight struggling momentarily through the heavy November sky. Away on every hand rolled the gylls and uplands of the moor, a region of far horizons, a wild space breathed upon by the clean mouth of the wind.

Eve turned suddenly, and looked at Heriot.
"Come to Monk's Crossing with me?"

He raised his head as though gazing at something a long way off.
"No, I cannot."

"Why?"
"I have told you why."

"Supposing your reason does not convince me?"
"It must do."

"But it doesn't."
She moved forward with an appealing glance at him.

"What is comradeship worth if it is afraid of a shadow?"
(To be Continued.)

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FINE PAINTINGS AT THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION



"Eucharist," by Lord Leighton.

If you want to be reminded how wide is the range and how almost universal the appeal of that greatest of all annual fairs, which is the Canadian National Exhibition, go into the Art Gallery and see the display of fine paintings. And if you wish to have the effect heightened, go first into the agricultural buildings and turn your eyes and mind to mammoth potatoes and overgrown cauliflower; walk through the cattle-sheds and study the beefy perfection of fat steers, the lactical exuberance of prime milch-cows; you might also visit some of the industrial buildings and watch them make shoes or mend kettles as long as your nerves will permit you. Then when your mind is properly prepared to be smitten by the contrast, betake you to the classic halls where the light falls softly on the beauty of the world and life as great painters have seen it. And while you stroll from a Claude Monet to a Leighton, from a Harpignies to a Gerome or a Holman Hunt, you will realize that you have travelled far from the usual domain of fairs.

Comparisons between exhibitions are always difficult to make on account of the many factors to be considered, and the great allowance that must be made for personal prejudice. But perhaps on account of this very difficulty one feels all the more impelled to draw comparisons between this year's display and those of other years. And there is one thing that strikes an observer at once. It is the excellent average of the pictures, and the general interest of the collection. There are no pictures to compare with some of the great paintings that have been seen here in years past, but there are many excellent pieces of work, and the general collection is admirably balanced. No one department of the art is given undue prominence, and there is a judicious admixture of landscape and portraiture, seascape and story-pictures. It is the kind of collection which appeals to general public and art-students alike, and there are few more popular places about the exhibition grounds than the Art Gallery.

A picture which has perhaps attracted more attention in this year's display than any of the other canvases on view—an interest which it owes as much to its subject and striking method of treatment as to the greatness of its art and the high repute of the painter—is "The Shadow of Death," by Holman Hunt. This remarkable canvas depicts the interior of the cottage at Nazareth where Jesus lived with his mother Mary. It shows the Redeemer at just about the period of his life when he was about to start forth on his mission. He is standing in the centre of the room, with arms raised, gazing with passion-

ate intensity into the heavens which lie beyond the humble roof-beams. And as the sunlight falls upon him it throws an ominous shadow on the wall at his back, the shadow of the cross. Mary is busy about her household work, and is kneeling at an open chest. But as that black shadow forms she looks up at it. Her attitude speaks her sudden terror, but her face is turned away from the spectator. It is a well conceived and wonderfully subtle and delicate piece of painting, with all that passion for fine detail which was characteristic of the pre-Raphaelite painters, and especially of Holman Hunt. It is said that this artist used to have an eye of marvellous keenness, though it is since dimmed with age, and that this accounts for the almost microscopic detail and the peculiar technique of his work. Certainly the skill and extreme delicacy of the work is marvellous, and one has only to study the texture of the Redeemer's skin or the weave of the dress on the Virgin to understand what a unique genius this painter had for the depiction of detail.

As a direct contrast to this picture of Holman Hunt's might be taken the painting by Claude Monet, "Cliffs at Varengeville, near Dieppe." It is a charming study of sunny, flower-strewn meadow-land, broken off abruptly at the edge of the sea, of radiant sky and laughing blue water. The air and land and water are drenched with the all-pervading sun. It is a delightful bit of open-air and warmth and light. And the method by which the effect is obtained is the complete antithesis of that exemplified in the Holman Hunt picture. Hence detail is dismissed with magnificent disregard. Nothing is considered but ultimate effect, and the paint seems to be thrown on with careless ease. To get the proper view of this picture one has to stand half way across the hall from it, though it is by no means a large canvas. To study the Hunt picture one might almost use a microscope. It is too bad that the two pictures are not placed a little nearer to one another for the sake of studying their contrasting methods.

One of the most notable pictures in the exhibition, and by long odds the largest canvas on display, is "The Death of Henri Regnault," by Frederic Leve. It is a fine piece of work in the style of the French school of battle-painters, and shows a scene in the Franco-Prussian war. It is winter and the snow lies here and there on the brown earth. A sortie has been made from the beleaguered walls of Paris, and a small body of French troops is advancing against a Prussian position. In the van is



"From the Heights at Quebec," by Maurice Gullen.

Henri Regnault, painter and patriot. He is alone except for one or two bodies of French soldiers which lie on the ground. Just then he is struck by a Prussian bullet and topples over backwards. It is at this instant that the artist has caught him and fixed his form in the immobility of paint. The scene is vivid and realistic and the painting of detail is excellent. It is a picture which should attract a great deal of interest, for when all is said and done people love story-pictures.

Another admirable example of the painting of incident is "The Borgia," by Sir W. Q. Orchardson, R.A. The composition is extremely clever, with its rich coloring



"In a Peasant's Cottage," by L'Hermitte.

and masses of shadow. Caesar Borgia sits in all his insolent and treacherous beauty at the head of his table in the gardens of the Vatican. Heavy foliage makes a twilight overhead, but the colors of the table and of the red chairs and brilliant costumes stand out startlingly. It is the end of the feast, and he sits alone at table with one guest, who sprawls limply over the table with his face hidden in his arm. It is a pose which might suggest sleep or the genial indolence which comes of gazing too long upon the wine. There is something, however, in the face of the Borgia as he sits and coldly watches the recumbent figure which tells one that the guest will never again sing serenades under the Roman stars, or hold up sparkling wines to the light. It is a rich and sinister scene, full of the fatal beauty and luxuriant life of that glorious and wicked age.

Not far from this picture of picturesque crime, there hangs a delightful girl by Lord Leighton. Leighton was not a great colorist, but there is something wonderfully soft and cool in his tints. And his line is the perfection of grace. This figure of a girl is a delight in its cool serenity and twilit beauty.

A couple of pictures which one is bound to notice for their size, if for no other reason, but which really deserve study on account of the wealth of material they contain, are the battle-pieces by Daniel Maclise, R.A. They are certainly not great art, but they represent a great deal of honest craftsmanship in painting. One depicts the death of Nelson in the moment of victory at Trafalgar, and the other shows the meeting between Napoleon and Blucher on the field of Waterloo. In shape the pictures are long panels, and every square foot is packed with carnage and conflict. The method of composition is extremely simple. In the Nelson picture the great admiral lies in the arms of his friends and stares with ghastly face into the smoky skies. Being the principal figure, he is placed exactly in the centre of the canvas. On either side of him stretches to the very edge of the frame a tangle of bodies and guns. Some of the bodies are still standing up and are busily engaged in fighting, while others of them are devoting all their energies to bleeding. But they are all tangled up in one glorious welter of martial confusion. In the Wellington-Blucher picture the doughty old warriors meet and shake hands in the same central position, while gory confusion fills the rest of the canvas. The uniforms, however, are different, and the corpses are mixed up with cold horses instead of hot guns. But the overlaid pictures really contain a great deal of very clever painting. Daniel Maclise was a magnificent draughtsman, and he shows his skill in every stroke he makes. But of composition and atmosphere he understood nothing. The pictures, however, are of great interest, and their popularity has been proven by the countless times they have been reproduced.

A striking portrait is the picture of little Miss Mulock by C. H. Shannon, the portrait-painter who has become so popular of recent years in London. It is an excellent piece of work, suggesting in its style of composition and in its washing brush work the art of Sargent. The little girl is shown standing beside a chair, with heavy folds of drapery hanging at her back. The long lines give height and dignity to the composition, and the rich, soft tone makes an admirable background for the brilliant little form which stands out like a gem.

Another picture, loaned to the exhibition by Mr. Cawthra Mulock, is "La Danse," by Fantin-Latour. This is an excellent specimen of the work of that French painter who has excelled so greatly in the depiction of subtle effects of light and atmosphere. It shows a female figure, partly nude, swaying in the swift and graceful movement of the dance and waving about her head a scarf of brilliant hues. There are other figures about, and they all glow with mellow warmth through the haze which this painter threw over all his work.

An interesting story-picture is "In Time of War," by Thomas Faed, R.A. It shows the interior of a peasant's cottage. The time is evening, and a couple of children are in bed. A pensive woman sits beside the couch, holding in her arms a baby, and gazing into the fire. She is evidently thinking of her husband away at the front, and the shadow of tragedy hangs over the whole scene. The picture is well conceived and admirably painted. Two other excellent pieces of work of a somewhat similar character are "The Widower," by Sir Luke Fildes, R.A., and "Reading the Letter," by Harold Knight. Both show interiors of cottages. In the first a bereaved husband is

surrounded by his sorrowing family, while in the second a girl stands at a window reading a letter to the rest of the household. In the second picture the handling of the light effects and the general composition are unusually fine.

An excellent piece of landscape painting is "A Storm in the Highlands," by Peter Graham, R.A. It shows a brown Scotch burn brawling noisily along its stony course, while rugged brown banks rise on either hand. Above, a lowering grey sky is full of the oncoming storm. It is a striking and well painted picture.

Henry Moore, R.A., is a painter who was told in the



"An Italian Peasant-Woman," by E. Dysonnet.

beginning of his career that the sea was blue—none of your meek, washed-out blues, but a fine, bold, indigo blue, that reminds one of the stuff washer-ladies use to make clothes look as if they had been really washed. He became convinced of it, and so he has been painting blue seas ever since. All his seas are blue, and all his skies are blue and white. Besides, he never paints anything but water and sky and a ship or two. The result is a certain sameness naturally. But he really can paint water

(Concluded on page 29.)



"The Ballet-Dancer," by Miss J. Levering, Toronto.



"The Bather," by Bouguereau.

THE HEART OF PRINCESS ROSARIO

By ELEANOR M. INGRAM

THEY confronted each other across the width of the palace balcony; the Princess Rosario Maria del Isoletto d'Este, cousin of the Duke Guido, and the ragged, grimy-eyed boy of the people, who had just swung himself over the stone balustrade before her. The girl stared at the intruder, too stupefied even to cry out. And he gazed as fixedly at her.

"You do not call—good!" he said. "You are afraid? Do you know what I am going to do to you? Did you ever see me, as I lurked in the streets when you others passed by?"

He spoke with a strange, vehement rapidity and force, standing with folded arms, like some slender, classic bronze. Speechless, the princess moved her head in bewildered denial.

"No; Listen then; I am tired of suffocation. I live down there in the gutters. How old are you? Fifteen, sixteen? I am eighteen; eighteen years of watching you others and starving for your life. For long it was all a glittering blur; six months ago, I first saw you against the background. You never saw me, you say? I am, lady, false—you once looked me straight and full. And that look of yours was a splendid lash, that struck across my soul and drove it on to this. You do not understand? My father was a noble of your rank, my home is a tavern down there. Oh, I have suffered, suffered!"

Her geranium-red mouth stirred; it was easy to read the *Avus* fluttering with her breath. The boy moved nearer.

"At first I envied the men; the nobles, gay in silks, whose very daggers flashed with jewels. Then I saw you. May not a rosy cloud clasp a star, as that one yonder, shine as brightly on a pool of the street as on the clear river? It can, it does—and so your beauty shone on me! What do they call you?"

She quivered, her eyes still on his; of all her titles, she found but one word.

"Rosario," she whispered faintly.

"Rosario," he repeated softly.

"What is there in my life that I want? What can love offer me who would have my mate lily-handed, delicate-faced, gold of hair and gold in raiment, and fragrant as a blossom? Nothing? Good, again—you, Rosario, have lashed me Rufino, to my death. I scorn this life of mine; so, I cast it down in payment for one instant."

He was close to her before she could speak or move; stooping, he laid a hand on either shoulder, and kissed her once on the soft mouth.

"Now call your servants," he bade, and drew back to the rail, folding his arms. "I could not escape if I would."

Rosario's head sank back against the wall, her white, fringed lids fell across her eyes, to shut out his gaze. But she did not call. After some moments she moved slowly away until she reached the doorlike window. There she paused, cast one glance at the motionless figure, and fled within, in sudden panic.

It was sunset in Belfiore. The boy looked across the glittering medieval city, his young face grey, and fixed his eyes on the rosy cloud in which hung the evening star.

Ten minutes passed, a quarter of an hour. Abruptly the curtain at the window swayed aside. Silently, timidly, Rosario crept across the balcony, extending a silken purse.

"Go," she urged, her voice a breath of sound.

He flushed; his first movement was of recoil, his second toward her.

"You have not called your servants, though you were free. It is a gift, then, your gold; not a bribe?"

"A gift," she assented tremulously. "I do not wish that you should suffer—go away, far away; buy what you want with this."

"Away," he repeated, "Away." Suddenly he caught the purse, and thrust it into the bosom of his tattered garments. "The splendid lash," he exclaimed passionately. "I shall come back to you."

When she looked again he was gone. Only the cords of the scarlet awning trembled from his recent descent. Terrified at herself, the princess covered her face and went in.

Late that night, between midnight and dawn, the Duke Guido of Belfiore awoke from sleep to feel the metallic chill of a steel blade touching his throat. The candles in the brackets had been extinguished, and the lofty room was densely dark.

"Lie you still, lord duke," breathed a tense young voice above him. "I go, who have nourished for years the hope of killing you. But remember this: I, your enemy, stood armed at your bedside, and spared you. Remember, for one day I will remind you of the forbearance."

The naked blade was laid across his naked throat; there was a step in

the darkness. The duke started up, striking the bell beside him.

"Lights!" he commanded, as the startled attendants rushed in. "Search the room and the courts below—a man has just escaped from here. Make haste, negligent guards that you are!"

The palace flared into light and tumult. Shouting, waving torches, the searchers swarmed out. But they found nothing.

"Dear my lord, what is this?" demanded the Duchess Gemma, reaching her husband's bedside.

"A gift to me, bird of my heart," the duke soothed, himself coolly tranquil. "See, someone has given me a stiletto."

He held it up; a frail, keen weapon, with a hilt of chased silver, fitter for his white fingers than for the rough grasp of an assassin.

"This in remembrance," he murmured. "I shall remember."

One may forget a great deal in two years, or—one may not. But in any case one grows. During the two years that followed, the Princess Rosario attained the age of eighteen under the nonchalant rule of her young kinswoman, the Duchess Gemma. And then one day her sovereign and cousin made an announcement.

"You are become so fair, my Rosario, that a score of hands would pluck the lily," observed the duke to her. "I have arranged for your marriage to the Count Ferrand of Anjou, who is now on his way to Belfiore. You are content?"

"What is your pleasure is mine, signore," was Rosario's reply, given with the submissiveness of a carefully-bred Italian girl.

Guido laughed and carelessly saluted her cheek.

"We have never seen him, cousin, but he is reported gallant and handsome. Make ready for your wedding; the first court marriage since my own, four years ago."

Rosario obeyed, or, rather, allowed the duchess to obey for her. She was not expected to do anything, and she did not. The preparations were set on foot at once, without her action.

"You have no heart, cousin," the duchess said, half in scorn, half in congratulation, entering the young girl's room one afternoon. "You pale beauty, you were born to be a pawn in the statecraft game; thank your saint for it."

"Yes," Rosario answered absently. "See, signora, those bars of pink and gold cloud over there—do they not look like a fair loom, with the evening star for a shuttle? I marvel what they are weaving."

Gemma stared at her; full-bosomed, deep-eyed, Guido's wife was a richly emotional daughter of the South.

"I do not know," she responded dryly. "Your time for clouds is over. Do you hear the trumpets at the gates? Don Ferrand is come to Belfiore."

Rosario folded her hands in her lap, trembling a little.

"Yes, signora." And, after an instant: "I hope he will not kiss me."

"Santa Maria!" ejaculated the duchess, and swept, disgusted, from the room.

Half an hour later, Rosario, gorgeously attired, her fair hair braided with pearls, was led into the great salon, to greet her betrothed.

"Signor count, pay your devoirs to my noble kinswoman," said Guido, having her beside him on the dais.

"I have laid my life at the feet of the Lady Rosario, and my heart and soul," was the clear answer.

Rosario lifted her lashes for the first time, startled. Count Ferrand was very young, of a fine, ascetic-bronze beauty, clad in scarlet velvet and gold, as became a bridegroom. His compelling dark eyes met hers, his firm lips parted in a very smile, as he took her hand and bowed over it. The young girl stargazed; suddenly, the hot color running under her translucent skin like flame behind some thin, white screen.

"The Lady Rosario is a timid fawn, count," smiled Guido, amused. "Let us go in to supper; perhaps on the way she may answer you."

The courtiers smiled also, as a matter of course. Rosario curtsied profoundly to Ferrand, and suffered him to take her fingers, but she remained mute.

"Speak," the count murmured at her ear, as they paced down the hall. "Speak, princess, my heart listens for your voice."

"You know it, signor," she stammered faintly.

"If? How should I know what I have never heard? But now I have learned it and am happy."

Her delicate fingers quivered in his clasp; before she could reply, they were in the dining hall.

The banquet was gay, if impromptu.

"We would have put more ceremony to our welcome, had we ex-

pected this honor so soon," the duke declared. "Fair cousin, know you that this cavalier of yours was set upon by bandits in the mountains, and arrived here shorn of half his train? Not in the province of Belfiore did this happen, or the countryside should be swept and cleansed."

Rosario turned her wide eyes to her betrothed, but Count Ferrand was playing with the fruit on his plate and did not look up.

"Our neighbor governs ill," drawled the Duchess Gemma, filling the pause.

After the supper they went back to the salon, and the slow, stately dances commenced. Guido opened the ball with Rosario, Count Ferrand and the duchess opposite him. Afterwards Ferrand and Rosario danced together.

"Will you marry me, princess?" asked the Anjouvien, as they bent swaying to the languorous music.

Amazed, her blue eyes dwelt on his dark face.

"Have I any choice?" she wondered.

Their high-held hands touched to the measure.

"Yes," he answered curtly. "Bid me, and I go from Belfiore to-morrow, nor betray your refusal to the duke. Will you marry me?"

"Yes," said Rosario.

The music swept them together.

"If you had said no," he stated, his breath on her cheek, "I should have flung myself in the river tonight."

And he meant it; she felt the



"Rosario flung her arms about him."

viction run through every tense nerve.

Before the evening ended, the duke had fixed the wedding day for a week ahead, no one demurring.

"Are you content?" the Duke's Gemma demanded of her young kinswoman, when they parted for the night.

"Yes, signora," passively responded Rosario.

"Well, he is likeable, you Anjouvien. But he moves like a wild hawk among our sleek falcons." She laughed, shrugging her shoulders. "Oh, graceful enough and handsome enough, but not Italian. And he eats you with his eyes, you child."

Rosario curtsied.

It was true indeed, that Ferrand of Anjou had suffered from the mountain robbers. Of all his train there remained only four men. But he had rescued money in plenty, and could supply all things lacking. Self-possessed, rather silent, haughtier than the haughty Italians, he moved through the brilliant court.

On the third day Rosario found herself alone with her betrothed for the first time. She was resting on a window seat in an alcove of the upper hall, when Ferrand discovered her.

"May I stay?" he asked.

"If you will," she murmured.

He folded his arms and leaned against a pillar opposite her, his gaze on her face; the informal grace of pose was truly untamed, as Gemma had said. But it was for another reason that the attitude struck the young girl out of her calm.

"You said you would come back!" she exclaimed almost wildly. "Why?"

Unmoved, he met her eyes.

"Come back, princess? I have never before been here."

"Never? Never? You never climbed my balcony, and—"

"You are unwell, princess? You forget that I am of Anjou and Provence. For whom do you take me?" She laid her hand over her heart.

"There was a boy—two years ago—a peasant—"

"Princess!"

"He was like you, so like. He came once to my balcony, and—"

"That is twice you have spoken that phrase, signorina. He came to your balcony, and—"

"He kissed me," she confessed, and hid her face.

After a moment Ferrand crossed to her side, and deliberately went to his knee, to bring their eyes level.

"You hated that insolent peasant, princess?"

She shook her head.

"You—loved him?"

Again the negative movement of the bowed golden head.

"No?" He paused, leaning nearer yet. "You love me, Donna Rosario? For me you are earth and heaven and all between; I find no universe outside of you, nor want one. Anjou or Belfiore, a palace or a prison are to me but places where you are or are not. I love your beauty and your delicateness and your weakness—love you me?"

The dark eyes and the blue were very close; sighing, Rosario swayed toward him, and he drew her head to his shoulder. But he did not kiss her, perhaps still bound by convention, and they rested silently in that embrace until a step sounded down the corridor. Then Rosario sprang up and fled.

Fled, not soon enough.

"You pay your court, count?" inquired the Duke Guido's smooth ac-

lowed without question, to the little gold-and-amber room.

"Pray close the door behind you, signor count," requested the duke, sinking into the seat awaiting him, and leaning his handsome head against the cushions. "Bah, what a warm day! Tell me, how did the foolish tale start, which declares Ferrand of Anjou to be fair-haired and gray-eyed, when you are as dark as I?"

Ferrand closed the door, but he did not seat himself; instead, he folded his arms and stood, with a certain steady watchfulness.

"I am dark, as you say, signor," was his reply.

"Very dark. Imagine that I have received letters from the monastery of San Giorgio del Dragone, where some fugitives from the mountain outlaws have taken refuge, claiming that Count Ferrand of Anjou is there. It is amusing to see how complete are the credentials he sends, this man; how convincing his proofs of identity."

"I brought you mine, your highness."

"Surely. But it is suggested—pray indulge these fancies—that yours might have been taken from the baggage of the count for the purpose of masquerade."

"Would such a masquerader have left alive the true Count Ferrand to spread the tale?"

"The point is good. But this youth at the monastery says that he and his companions were to be shipped to Barbary out of the way, and only escaped by a fortunate chance."

Ferrand's breathing quickened slightly, his chest heaved under velvet and silk.

"You have been in communication with this youth, signor?" he asked.

"Yes," Guido assented languidly, "for several days, dear cavalier."

The room was very still. His dark lashes sweeping his cheeks, his face a mask of pale bronze Ferrand held his attitude, without offering comment or defence. After many moments Guido laid his hand upon the table beside him, touching one of the pretty toys strewn there, as if idly.

"I have an excellent memory for voices," he observed. "Two years ago it happened that an assassin gained entrance to my bedside at night. An assassin? I spoke wrongly; he was not that, for he held a stiletto at my throat, and yet did not strike. But he told me that some day he might claim my forbearance in return for his. I am quite certain, signor count, that if he should speak in my hearing, I would remember his voice, as the one of that midnight visit, no matter how much time had intervened. Especially if the circumstances aided."

Still Ferrand did not move. Coolly interested, Guido watched him.

"Forbearance to forbearance. I believe, Count Ferrand, if this man stood before me, convicted of a crime that must be punished—a crime I could not pardon—that I would strive to spare him public disgrace. I believe, rather than have him openly arrested, tried, and executed as a criminal and impostor under the eyes of the woman he loved, I would give him this—"

He suddenly extended his hand, with lying across its palm, a chased silver stiletto. "I would tell him that, he being found dead, the affair should remain a court secret, so far as could be. And if he were a man of courage, knowing escape not possible, if he desired to wear to the end his borrowed character of gentleman, I believe he would accept."

There was a long pause. Twice Ferrand seemed about to speak, and did not. His outstretched arm reaching across the table, Guido waited; until the other slowly moved over and took the stiletto from his hand. Then the duke smiled with the dazzling brilliancy that was yet so hard the glint of sun on steel.

"Farewell, Cavalier," he said.

"Farewell, your highness," Ferrand answered, and saluted him before leaving the cabinet.

In her own chamber, seated before her balcony window, Rosario was dreaming in maiden solitude, when the closing of the inner door announced a visitor.

"Princess," said a smothered, vehement voice beside her. "Rosario!"

She turned, and sat frozen at sight of Ferrand, his rich dress disordered, his face drawn and burning with the fever of despair.

"Here, best," he exclaimed. "Here where I kissed you first and last, let it end. Oh, splendid lash of your glance. I am content that it has driven me to this—to die and feel you grieve for me!"

He sank to his knee and hid his face in the folds of her gown, shaken from head to foot by his own passion.

"Signor!" she faltered, aghast.

"I lied to you the day past. Yes, I confess it. How could I have guessed that in Ferrand of Anjou you would recognize the wild peasant of two years ago? Then, boy, I offered my life in payment for a moment; now, man, I exact a higher price, and pay by death for this week."

"You—were—Rufino?"

"You—were—Rufino?"

"You—were—Rufino?"

"You—were—Rufino?"

"I was Rufino. Your gold, it furnished the beginning of this. I told you that I would come back. I have lived and worked for nothing else. Oh, I thought I loved you, yet not until these days did I know what love could be."

Dazed, half fainting, Rosario lay in her chair.

"The end, you said the end," she whispered, with difficulty. "Why?"

He rose and drew back, gazing down at her.

"The end? Yes; the duke knows the truth."

She flung out one hand, but he did not take it. Drawing the silver stiletto from his bosom, he laid it in her lap.

"A meaner weapon will serve my purpose, keep you this in remembrance of me. For the arms engraved on its hilt are the arms of my house. Your duke's father hunted my father to prison and the scaffold; to save me from a like fate, my existence was concealed, and I grew up as a beggar in the gutter, abandoned and hopeless. I am Rufino di Valdi, son of that Prince Valdo Valdi whom Belfiore remembers yet."

Her faint cry was stifled as he leaned lower, placing a hand on both her shoulders.

"Ferrand never dared kiss you, lest he betray Rufino. Now, once more, nor will you forget."

Her arms closed about his neck as their lips met; he had to unwind the clasp before he could turn to go.

But as he reached the door, someone stepped between the curtains and confronted him.

"Wait still a little, Don Rufino," advised Guido. "There is time."

The other recoiled, amazed.

"You have listened?" he speculated giddily. "You—"

"I have listened," Guido assented.

"I followed you. Oh, purely from curiosity; there was no fear you would escape. And you have interested me very much."

Rufino passed his hand across his forehead, and stood for an instant, until calm speech again was possible. Then he made a gesture toward a toy weapon, suspended in its gold sheath from the duke's girdle.

"Lend me your dagger, my lord; mine is no longer mine. And let me pass," he said.

But Guido did not move.

"For a daring imposter, the dagger was very well," he stated. "For the Prince di Valdi, the case is different. The enmity that brought your father to the scaffold was my father's not mine. Any time in these five years of my rule you might have appealed to me and I would have raised you from your gutter, at least. But, instead, you rushed into crime. You have played your game badly, cavalier."

"I—"

"You have left me no choice but to punish the outrage upon Count Ferrand, my ally's son. In the river below is anchored a ship, waiting for me to appoint a governor of the distant island prison of Rocca Grigia. I appoint you to that office, Don Rufino. Go there to your honorable exile, and govern wisely those under your command. For the sake of your name, I shelter you; your early life shall remain secret and the world shall hear of this wild masquerade as a love freak born of Di Valdi's youth."

"My lord, I had no right to hope this. I will be a true officer to you."

"I accept the promise," Guido answered, and motioned him to go.

But as Rufino turned, Rosario rose and flung her arms about him.

"Take me! Rufino, Ferrand, what name you will—but take me!"

"To loneliness, exile, hopeless of relief?"

"With you, let me be with you. You are my court, my home, my hope. Where you go, let me go also."

With a passionate cry of exultation, he caught her to him.

"Mine, then mine! My lord; we go—"

"I take my own to your ship."

His young strength swept the girl into his arms and bore her easily from the room. Her head on her lover's shoulder, her face a white glory turned to his, they vanished.

Half an hour later, the Duchess Gemma came to where Guido still sat.

"Where is Rosario, dear, my lord?" she asked.

"She has fled with her betrothed, Rufino di Valdi, bird of my heart. You called him Count Ferrand."

"Fled?" Gemma cried. "Where?"

Guido drew her down beside him, his cool, laughing eyes meeting hers.

"To Rocca Grigia. Never mind, one can pardon as well as punish; I think six months from now the Prince and Princess di Valdi will be recalled to Belfiore. And I will have restored an old name to the city, making for myself a loyal subject of its owner."

Am I a wise diplomat, *carissima*?"

But Gemma was marvelling about something else.

"Then Rosario could love," she wondered.

"Oh, yes," returned Guido. "Rosario could love."

"Rosario could love."


"Rosario could love."

"Rosario could love."

"Rosario could love."

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Special trains, to leave Toronto 9.15 p.m., Saturday, Sept 10th, for the members of the Holy Name Society and their friends have been arranged by the General Committee, who have also arranged for special cars for ladies, etc., and they request that those who contemplate making the trip communicate early with the Committee or the C.P.R. City Ticket Offices, south east corner King and Yonge sts. for sleeping car accommodation, etc., and they have also arranged Holy Name badges for the convenience of their party. Official programmes, and special arrangement circulars, as well as handsomely illustrated Eucharistic folders may be had for the asking at any C.P.R. office. Phone Main 6580.

Irishman (to ward leader)—"How long do I have to be after livin' in this country before I can steal without gettin' into jail?"

Old Friends and New



Footsteps.

There is a footstep in the house to-night.
I hear it, sometimes distant, sometimes near,
Roaming the lonely corridor at will.
And ever as it passes by the room
Where you and I sit waiting, hark! it stops,
And for a breathless space halts at the door,
As though one stood there listening; then starts
Upon its echoing pilgrimage again.
Come close to me dear heart. I am afraid.
Sit so that I can see your well-loved face,
And watch the changing lights thrown by the fire
Playing about your firm, compassionate mouth,
And gleaming in your sorrowful, deep eyes.
I am afraid, beloved; I can hear
The footsteps drawing nearer. Hush, O hush!
They pause outside the door, as though one faint
Would enter. Ah, not yet! It is too soon.
Listen! The steps pass on, and die away
In the vast silence of the sleeping house.
A little longer respite has been gained—
A little time in which I still may hear
Your voice, and see your face, and touch your hand.
You think my nerves are overwrought to-night,
That my sick fancy conjures up strange things;
But I know well that what I say is true.
I knew, sweetheart, when first you brought me home,
That death lay waiting for me in this house.
I heard him wand'ring restlessly at night
Through the dark passages and empty rooms—
I did not tell you? No, such things as those
One tells not even to one's best-beloved.
Do you remember how six months ago
You brought me on a radiant summer day
To this, your childhood's home, a happy bride?
Was ever happiness like ours before?
We flung all thought of sorrow to the winds,
Joyed in the present, drew up fairy plans
For the glad future. All our pathways led
Thro' a maze of sunshine, sweet with scent of flowers.
Yet even then my heart at times grew cold,
For often when alone I heard a step
Approaching from some distant corridor;
But, looking o'er my shoulder hastily,
Saw no one there, and laughed my fears away.
But when the summer days had passed, and all
Our summer flowers were faded, and the trees
Put on their blazing robes of red and gold,
Then in the dark'ning evenings we two sat
In the old hall beside the fire, and I
Would hear the footsteps roam through distant rooms,
And, creeping in dumb terror close to you,
Would hide my face and cover up my ears,
Saying I could not bear to hear the wind
Howling around the house so eerily.
You kissed me for my folly then, and called
Me names of tender ridicule, but now
Your eyes are troubled, and you do not seek
To drive away my fears with laughing words—
Come closer still, beloved, and let me lie
With face turned to the door, that I may know
The moment when it opens. Listen now!
Down the long corridor the footsteps come—
Insistent footsteps, stealing to the door,
And waiting, waiting, waiting! . . . Look not sad.
I have no thought of sorrow. Just to lie
Resting my head upon your shoulder, so,
To hear and feel you there, is perfect joy,
Although the hour of parting draws so near.
For now Death's time has almost come. Indeed
He must be tired of wandering all night
Through the dim passages and silent rooms.
Come closer still, sweetheart! I am afraid.
Yet is this fear? Ah, no! How could I be
Afraid to meet e'en Death with you so close?
My fear is gone . . . only . . . I wish that Death
Would wait a little longer! Just an hour,
One little hour would mean so much to us,
But he is weary and will wait no more.
My eyes are heavy. If I close them, you
Will watch the door and rouse me if Death turns
The handle, will you not? He waits there still.
I can not hear his footsteps any more . . .
This rest is sweet. Why do you speak my name
So grievously? Your voice sounds like a cry
From magic places very far away.
And I must answer when you call me so.
See how I struggle back to you from worlds
Of mighty silence, worlds of deepest sleep.
Breathless I come, and spent, like unto one
Tired with long running. Now at last my eyes
Unclose and I can answer you. But O,
You did not tell me Death was in the room!
How silently he must have entered. Stay,
Stay near me, my beloved. It is dark.
—The National Review.

The Two Friends.

I have two friends—two glorious friends—two better could not be,
And every night when midnight tolls they meet to laugh with me.

The first was shot by Carlist thieves—ten years ago in Spain.
The second drowned near Alicante—while I alive remain.

I love to see their dim white forms come floating through the night,
And grieve to see them fade away in early morning light.

The first with gnomes in the Under Land is leading a lordly life,
The second has married a mermaid, a beautiful water-wife.

And since I have friends in the Earth and Sea—with a few, I trust, on high,
'Tis a matter of small account to me—the way that I may die.

For whether I sink in the foaming flood, or swing on the triple tree,
Or die in my bed, as a Christian should, is all the same to me.

—Charles Goffrey Leland.



DELIGHTS OF THE WAXING SUMMER.
A snapshot of little girls in informal bathing costumes taken in the surf at Sunnyside Beach, Toronto.

Assassin Thought Himself Brutus.

A new and extremely interesting contribution to the history of the Booth conspiracy is made in the recently published diary of the late Edmond Got, for many years the Dean of the Comedie Francaise.

In many of the accounts of Lincoln's assassination it is mentioned casually that John Wilkes Booth spent a few weeks in Paris at the beginning of 1865. The historical gap is now filled in. M. Got was Booth's host in Paris, and his account of Booth's conversation shows that at that time, whatever Booth may have told the Surratts and Arnold and Harrold, he was already planning to play the part of Brutus. The kidnapping conspiracy, if he ever seriously considered it, had given way to one of assassination.

Says M. Got:

"April 30, 1865—The assassination of President Lincoln—a few days after the taking of Richmond which probably ended with a victory for the Northern States, the interminable War of Secession—and I knew the principal actor.

"Actor, that is the word, for three months ago, Fechter sent me an urgent letter introducing Booth, a celebrated New York tragedian, who desired to pass some time in Paris. He was a fine-appearing fellow, full of energy, with distinguished manners, and well informed, but hardly speaking French.

"I courteously offered him my hospitality until he could take an apartment and a carriage by the month, for he wanted to live like a gentleman.

"He stayed three days at my house and through me tried to inform himself as to art and other affairs going on here. Oftentimes, while smoking, I remember, he spoke to me of Julius Caesar, of Shakespeare, and of Brutus, especially of Brutus.

"What do you think of Brutus in France?"
"We admired him at college, according to Plutarch's idea, in his Greek version; but what was Brutus at the bottom but an ungrateful and sinister screamer, a sophist in every drop of blood. Is he not judged by himself, according to his role, by his last cry: 'Virtue, thou art but a name.'"

"And Booth, thus questioned, nervously changed the conversation. I remember that now.

"When he left my house I saw him quite often. He ran about the theatres and the city and made rapid progress in Parisian customs, even to such an extent that, on his request, I introduced him to a beautiful young lady, one of my friends, whom he had noticed in 'Les Filibustiers de la Sonora,' at the Porte-Saint-Martin.

"But one morning, much to my surprise, this young person told me, quite out of breath, but with a certain timidity, that he was a madman—that he got up in the night and went about in his sleep hobnobbing with ghosts and that she had been afraid and had gone off to Nice without even saying good-bye.

"Shortly after that Booth came to take leave of me, quite out of his head, at least in appearance, and went back to America.

"I must go back!" he exclaimed.

"And it was he who, during a performance at Washington, fired on President Lincoln and without being immediately arrested.

"They will never take that rascal alive, I answer for it. I understand he had his mind made up—the fixed idea—even in France. He fought against it in vain—he succumbed to it on his return."

Mrs. Sol Smith, the actress, who at eighty years is still actively engaged in her profession, and who recently celebrated the forty-eighth anniversary of her first appearance on the stage, said recently: "I did not begin my stage career in my early youth, as some suppose, but took up the work when, at the age of thirty-two, I was left a widow with six children, for whose support I was responsible."



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CORSETS
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We can by comparison with the best brands of ready-made corsets, demonstrate to any woman the superior fitting and perfect comfort qualities of Woolnough's Tailored-to-Order Corsets.

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ON Monday afternoon the President and Mrs. George Gooderham gave a large reception and tea in the Art Galleries of the Canadian National Exhibition. The private view was thoroughly enjoyed by the guests, who, like other town people are delighted that Mr. Gooderham is this year's President. For years his interest in and efforts towards advancing "our Fair" has been of great practical assistance. When men of his position and calibre take an active part in such matters, the result is usually to be found in many improvements that make for success. Mrs. Gooderham wore an exquisite gown of white chiffon, patterned with shades of rose and mauve in floral design, with border of black at hem. A turban of flowers, toning with the gown was worn and also some beautiful ornaments. She stood beside the President to greet their guests and nearby were Mrs. Albert Gooderham in a gown of embroidered silk and chiffon, with black toque, and Mrs. Ross Gooderham in dark blue and flower embroidered hat. Brigadier General Cotton and Mrs. Cotton, Colonel and Mrs. Geo. T. Denison, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. George, Mr. Wylly Grier, Mr. Forrester, Captain and Mrs. Burn Harlopp, Mr. and Mrs. Agar Adamson, Mrs. Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cawthra, Miss Claire Denison, Mr. Brouse, the Misses Brouse, Mr. W. R. Brock, Mr. Wyld, Madame Rochereau de Sabliere, Mr. Nichol Kingsmill, Miss Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Cox, Mrs. G. A. Arthurs, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fudger, Miss Lizars Smith and Mr. Andrews were among those in the rooms.

On Wednesday afternoon, August 24, at the home of the bride's mother, St. James avenue, Miss Christena Taylor was married to Mr. John Duncan Cassie, late of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, by the Rev. A. Logan Geggie, of Dunn Avenue Presbyterian church. The bride's parents were among the early pioneers of Muskoka and after the father's death the family removed to their present home in town. Mrs. Taylor gave her daughter away and a cousin of the groom, Miss L. Cassie, played the wedding march. The drawing room was beautifully decorated with palms and flowers for the occasion and about fifty guests were present. In a smart princess gown of batiste embroidery and Maltese lace, with tulle veil and shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and Scotch heather, the bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Jean Weatherston, of London, who wore a gown of pale blue and lace. The little flower girl, Christena Eleanor Tames, of Orillia, niece of the bride, was frocked in white lingerie and carried a basket of pansies. Mr. William Ross, of Aberdeen, Scotland, supported the groom. A dainty buffet luncheon was served after the ceremony at which the health of the bride was proposed and the cake cut. Later the bride donned her travelling suit of blue cloth with white Panama hat and at 4.30 Mr. and Mrs. Cassie left by train for a short trip.

Mr. Harold Snelgrove has been staying with his aunt, Mrs. H. C. Webb in Cobourg.

Capt. R. B. Simmonds, of the 66th Halifax, and Mrs. Simmonds are visiting Mrs. L. Goldman, in St. George street.

Mr. Winder Strathy has returned from a trip to Alaska.

Mrs. George H. Copping, of "Bright Side," Lake Shore, Centre Island, gave a tea on Friday in honor of the ladies who are accompanying the British bowlers. Mrs. Copping received her guests in the living room, wearing a gown of crochet lace over pale blue. The tea table was prettily arranged with yellow chrysanthemums, and golden glow effectively decorated the house. Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Ingles presided at the urns and a number of pretty young girls in dainty frocks assisted. They were: Miss Jean Cotton, Miss Marjorie Dyas, Miss Mary Waltcn, Miss Beatrice Rough, Miss Marjorie Hutchins and the Misses Bellingham.

Lord and Lady Talbot de Malahide, of Malahide Castle, Dublin, Ireland, have been staying in town, at the King Edward.

Mr. James Ross, of Montreal, arrived in town on Monday in his handsome big steam yacht the "Shelah." Mrs. Ross and a party of friends accompanied him and after a short stay they departed for Port Arthur. The "Shelah" is one of the most sumptuously appointed and largest private yachts that has ever visited this port. She is 250 feet in length and has a tonnage of 670 tons. A year ago she sailed across the Atlantic from Southampton, England.

On Wednesday, August 24th, a very pretty wedding took place in the Methodist church, Colbourne, when Frances, youngest daughter of Charles Larke, Esq., of the Standard Bank, was married to Mr. John H. Menzies, of Red Deer, Alberta. The ceremony was performed by Rev. P. B. Thornton. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a handsome gown of ivory satin with yoke of Limerick lace and trimmings of seed pearls, the skirt and overskirt en train, and caught with pearl ornaments. Her veil, worn over the face was of sheerest tulle, fastened with a tiny wreath of orange blossoms and she carried a shower bouquet of roses and lily of the valley. The groom's gift to the bride was a diamond and sapphire ring. The bridesmaids, Miss Blanche Larke and Miss Isabel Menzies, of Winnipeg, were dressed alike, in pale yellow silk mull, with satin trimmings and large black hat. Each carried yellow chrysanthemums and wore pearl and amethyst pendants given by the bridegroom. Mr. L. L. Anthes, of Toronto, was the best man, and the ushers, Mr. W. G. Neill and Mr. C. R. W. Proctor, each received white pearl scarf pins. After the ceremony the bridal party and guests drove to "Lynhurst," the home of the bride, where a reception was held. Mrs. Larke, mother of the bride, wore a becoming gown of silver grey crepe de chene, with black hat. Mr. and Mrs. Menzies left on the evening train for a trip to Quebec, before leaving for their home in the West, the bride travelling in a tailored suit of blue with smart blue hat with tan wings.

At the residence of Mr. Charles Kelly, on August 24th, Miss Margaret Kelly was married to Mr. Charles J. Hadrill, of Montreal. The ceremony was performed by Bishop O'Conner. Mrs. Hadrill is a member of an old Ontario family. While in Toronto the bride and groom

were the guests of Mr. Alexander Hayden, of Toronto Junction. They will reside at No. 67 Bishop street, Montreal.

Miss Ina Ezard, of Dearbourne ave., with a party of friends, are spending a vacation at Honey Harbor.

The Rev. Frederic S. Eastman, rector of St. Stephen's church, New Hartford, New York, accompanied by Miss Francis and Master Frederic, have been spending the past two weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Eastman, of Waverly road, Kew Beach.

A party of well-known young men have safely arrived from 1000 Islands where they have been spending the last week or two. The party was composed of Roy G. Mimms, Bill Morrison, Doug Archibald, Al. MacKenzie and Norman Morrison.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Wreyford, of "Eastwood," Leuty ave., announce the engagement of their daughter, Constance, to Dr. Julius Bernstein, of London, England. The marriage will take place quietly at "Eastwood," on Wednesday, Sept. 7th.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone Morrison announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Ethel, to Mr. W. R. B. D'Este, of Regina, Sask., second son of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan D'Este, of Toronto, the marriage to take place early in September.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas A. Paterson, who have been visiting Mrs. Saxon F. Shenstone, of Wychwood Park, have returned to New York. Mr. Paterson will assume an important role in "The Lily," at David Belasco's Stuyvesant Theatre.

Dr. and Mrs. Harry M. Lockner and son, of Berlin, were guests at the Queen's on their way to Grimsby, where they will spend a week or ten days.

Colonel Greville Hurston, having duties to perform in Quebec, Mrs. Greville Hurston has joined him at The St. George in that city. She has quite recovered from the effects of the operation she had two months ago in St. John's Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. MacDonald announce the engagement of their daughter, Annie Westwood, to William Percival Reynolds. The marriage will take place the last week in September.

Dr. Chisholm, M.P., (East Huron) and Mrs. Thomas Chisholm, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Alba, to W. Giles Collison, M.D., of Lindsay. The marriage will take place in Toronto during September.

Russell G. McLean has returned from Muskoka where he was a guest at a house party given by Mr. Frank Blachford.

At the Hendrie home, The Holmstead, Hamilton, on Wednesday afternoon, the marriage of Miss Phyllis Hendrie, youngest daughter of the late William Hendrie, and Mr. Allan Case, only son of Mr. George A. Case, Spadina road, Toronto, was solemnized. Under a bower of lilies and palms in the drawing room the wedding took place. Wide white satin ribbons formed an aisle, through which the bride came, with her eldest brother, Hon. John S. Hendrie. Rev. Dr. Lyle, assisted by Rev. Mr. Sedgewick, performed the ceremony. Mr. Garrett played the wedding march, and Mrs. Frank Mackelcan sang during the signing of the register. In a gown of white satin, draped with Brussels lace, the bride looked exceedingly lovely. She wore her veil, of Brussels net embroidered and fastened with a pearl band and orange blossoms, over the face, and her unique bouquet was so arranged that when she threw it away later, it fell in showers. Her jewels were a diamond heart, the gift of her mother, and pearl earrings, the gift of the groom. Miss Eugene Gibson, daughter of the Lieutenant-Governor, was the maid of honor, wearing pale blue chiffon over white satin. Her gown was fashioned in overdress effect, with Dutch neck and short sleeves. Miss Marjorie Braithwaite and Miss Enid Hendrie, nieces of the bride, were bridesmaids in pale pink chiffon over satin, following the same style as the maid of honor's. They all wore long tulle veils caught with a band of pearls, and their bouquets were cornuscopias filled with old fashioned flowers. Two little flower girls, also nieces of the bride, were Mary Hendrie and Mary Ledyard, of Detroit. They wore white chiffon over satin, wreaths on their hair, and carried "nosegay" bouquets. Mr. Norman Gzowski was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Murray Hendrie, brother of the bride, Mr. John Greey, and Mr. Charles Fellows. Mr. Murray Hendrie proposed the bride's health, to which the groom replied. Mr. and Mrs. Case left later for a trip to the sea, the bride travelling in a pretty pale blue costume over satin and a blue velvet toque turned up in front with a large blue willow plume. Mrs. Hendrie, mother of the bride, wore a pure white Parisian gown with dull white bead trimmings. Mrs. Case, mother of the groom, was gowned in a lovely pale grey ninon, silk embroidered over grey shot silk, and a large black picture hat. Mrs. Straubenzie, sister of the groom, wore a peach colored silk overdress of chiffon, and large bisque colored hat trimmed with carnations and peach colored willow plumes. Some of the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Miss Ledyard and children, of Detroit; Mr. and Miss Braithwaite and the Misses Braithwaite, of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hendrie, of Detroit; His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. Hope Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Strathern Hendrie, and Miss Sally Hendrie. In the evening Major Wm. Hendrie gave a dance at his residence, Gate-side, in honor of the attendants. Mr. and Mrs. Case will occupy 7 Roxborough street east on the return from their wedding trip.

Miss Rose Cleveland is giving much time to genealogical research. In her investigation of the lineage of the Cleveland family she has discovered that the great grandfather of Grover Cleveland was sold into servitude for sixteen gallons of rum. In the latter part of the Indian wars he was captured and with twenty men and women taken to Canada and sold by the Indians to a woman in Montreal as a servant. A few months later he got aboard a ship bound for Boston and returned to Massachusetts.



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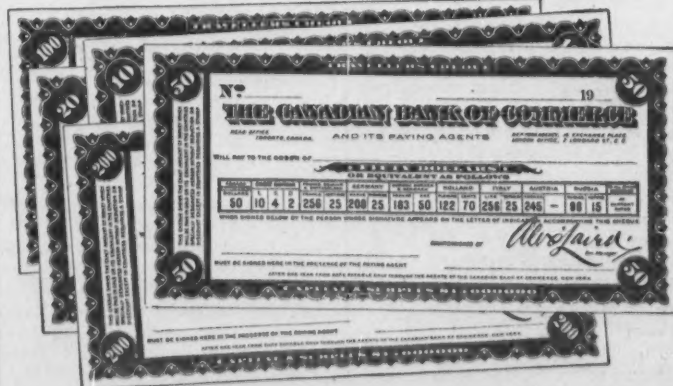
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ONE of MacKay's original autumn models, showing one of the smartest of this season's new lines. The coquettish little shape is made of black silk beaver faced with pink taffeta as pale as the lining of a sea-shell. The trimming is the smartest thing imaginable—and the simplest: just a great five-looped bow of exquisite natural skunk fur, placed exactly at the middle of the back.

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Enumeration of Census Values.

THE farm and urban values of the census of 1911 will be enumerated under the date of 1st June. They will include the real estate and live stock values of each enumeration district at that date, of the live stock and nursery stock sold in 1910, of the dairy products consumed at home, sent to factories or sold, and of the animals slaughtered on the farm in the same year, together with values of other products of the farm.

Land and buildings and farm implements and machinery owned by every person in the enumeration district will be recorded separately for values in 1911, and the rent of land and buildings will also be recorded if leased in that year. Values will be taken for orchard fruits, small fruits and vegetables separately for 1910; but values of horses, milch cows, other horned or meat cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and hives of bees will be taken separately for 1911, at the date of the census.

The values of live stock and nursery stock sold in 1910 will include horses, milch cows, other horned or meat cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and hives of bees, and of nursery stock, which means fruit and ornamental trees grown for transplanting into orchards, gardens and parks.

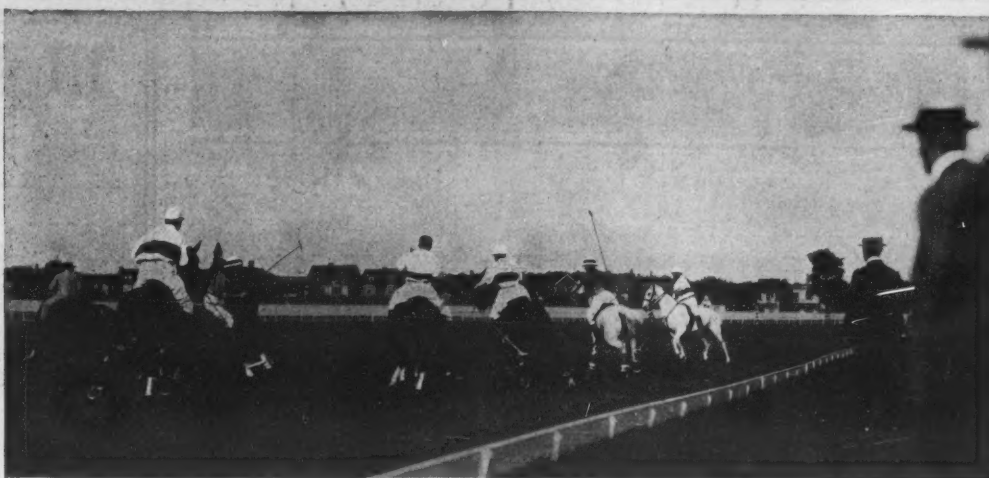
Dairy products consumed on the farm, and sent to factories or sold, refer to products of the year 1910. They include the values of milk, cream, home-made butter and home-made cheese.

Animals slaughtered on the farm in 1910 will be recorded for the values of horned or meat cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. Horses are not included in these values, as in our country their meats are not used for food.

The values of other products of the farm include those of eggs, honey and wax for 1910, and wool, maple sugar and maple syrup for 1911.

The enumeration of hired labor on the farm refers to the year 1910. It will give the total number of weeks of labor employed, which means the number for all men who work for hire on the farm, and the total amount paid for hire, including allowance for board. The payment should be reckoned for the full time of service, and should include the value of board. The inquiry relating to earnings for domestic service is asked for in schedule No. 1.

In addition to the foregoing inquiries of values, a question is asked for the value of all lands and buildings not manufacturing establishments or mines owned in Canada in 1911 which are outside of the enumerator's district.



THE INTERNATIONAL POLO CUP COMPETITION. The Buffalo team, which was defeated, is recognized by the white shirts of its members. The match took place at Woodbine Park, Toronto, on August 27.

Paintings At The Exhibition

(Continued from page 25.)

all right, if it weren't for that inevitable tint, and his pictures are always bright and cherry like an old-time ballad of the "blue, blue sea."

A sea-painter of quite a different stamp and of far greater versatility is C. Napier-Hemy, R.A., who is represented by a large picture of ships in a bay with a sudden squall just coming up. It is a vivid piece of work, with lots of life in it, and is an excellent specimen of this artist's particular style and method of treatment.

While speaking of marine artists represented in this display, one must not overlook the work of our own Canadian painter, A. M. Fleming, who has three or four pictures on view, all of which are of very high quality. Some of his pictures have been exhibited before in this city and have been described in these columns, such as his excellent painting of fishing with nets on the Grand Banks. Another fine work is his picture of a small fishing village, with the long, wet wharf running up to the narrow beach with its background of frowning cliffs.

And Mr. Fleming is only one of many Canadian artists whose work hangs on the walls of the Art Gallery, and holds its own very well even alongside the production of European artists of great note. Miss McNicoll, of Montreal, has a charming impressionistic study of children sitting in the chequered shade of trees by the water. The picture is full of light and life, and though the impressionistic method is perhaps applied a little stiffly—as in the spotty character of the water—it is to be counted among the successful efforts of this young artist's career. Miss Lovering, of Toronto, is another young painter whose work challenges attention at the exhibition. It is a picture of children standing about and watching a little girl being rigged up in a ballet-costume. The drawing is bold and vigorous, and though the coloring is perhaps somewhat too sober, the whole picture is a very striking one.

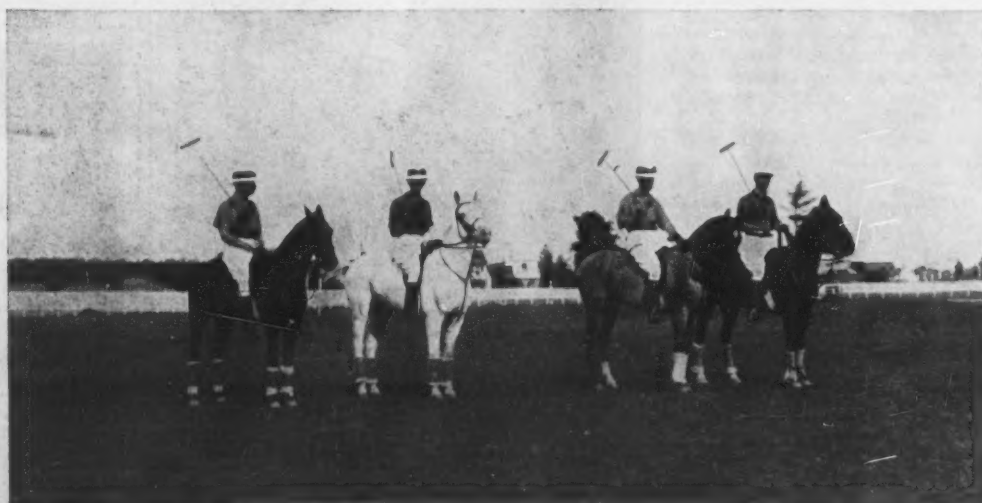
The various pictures exhibited by I. W. Beatty have all been features of previous displays in this city. But they are work of a type which can hardly be too often brought to the attention of the public, as they mark a distinct departure in Canadian art. They are deliberate efforts to translate into terms of canvas and pigment something of the spacious beauty of our northland, and though they can hardly be accepted as entirely successful, they are at least worthy of attention and praise for the greatness of the attempt. The trouble with both the big canvases is that they are altogether too lacking in detail, and so suggest that they might with advantage be boiled down to a quarter their size. This, however, is a fault which cannot be charged against the delightful little Dutch scene, which is quite in Mr. Beatty's best style, and is one of the most charming little pictures in the exhibition.

Canadian portrait-painters are well represented with canvases from Robert Harris, Edouard Dyonnet, E. Wily-Grier, and J. W. L. Forster. They are all very creditable pieces of work and have aroused much favorable interest.

The most interesting contribution from a Canadian painter, however, is the pictures by Maurice Cullen, of Montreal. This artist has taken Canadian winter scenery as his peculiar province, and he has done much work which can bear comparison with the best efforts in this line. He is of the school of Fritz Thaulow and Redfield, and Canadians have not yet awakened to his real value. His big picture of Quebec and the river from the cliffs in this exhibition is an excellent work, well conceived, painted with splendid vigor and sureness, and full of fine light and color. So, too, is the smaller picture of a brook in winter running through snow-clad fields. This artist's work is always interesting, and it is pleasant to see his paintings given such prominent positions in this collection.

In the length of such an article as this it is obviously impossible to speak of more than a very few of the paintings on display. There are many other fine canvases to be seen in the Art Gallery, which cannot be described here. But enough has been said to show that this part of the National Exhibition is one which deserves all the time and study that visitors to the grounds can afford to give it.

P. D.



THE INTERNATIONAL POLO CUP COMPETITION. Line-up of the victorious Toronto team. From left to right, Major Elmeley, Captain Straubenzle, Captain Douglas Young, and J. H. McBrien.

The Vale o' Gloamin'.

A-WEARY drag the hours, an' me hope's a-wet with tears,
Mavourneen, roamin', an' do you think o' me,
Whin soft the mist a-fallin' brings you down remembered years

Upon a wisp o' mornin' across the moanin' sea?
For 'tis you that's far away,
But 'tis me that has to stay
Here a-livin' on the echo
O' your song o' yesterday!

Thin come to me in sorrow whin the dark is fallin' still,
Mavourneen, roamin', the nights are callin' too.
The thrush has found his dearie in the castle on the hill,
But cold me heart a-rovin' without the heart o' you;

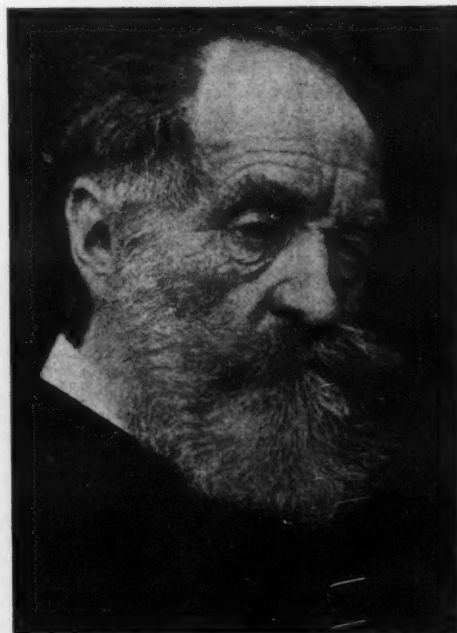
And the moors, so bleak and sere,
Whisper down the yesteryear:
"Tis a-faint we are with waitin'
And a-longin' for you, dear."

Oh, say you'll come, Alanna, whin the flowers go to sleep,
Mavourneen, roamin', an' nestle on me breast,
An' put your arms around me as the ghosts o' shadows creep

From out the vale o' gloamin' where day has gone to rest,

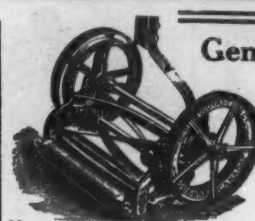
And we'll hold each other fast,
In the clinkin', clinkin' past,
Though the dawn must wake and take you,
And the drame too sweet to last!

—Gordon Johnstone, in September Smart Set.



THE LATE EARL SPENCER.

John Poyntz Spencer, the fifth Earl of the title, was born in 1855. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, taking the degree of M.A. in 1887, the same year in which he succeeded to the title. He also received various honorary degrees—the Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford in 1893, and the Hon. LL.D. of Cambridge, Dublin, and Wales. In 1889 he became Groom of the Stole to the late Prince Consort; and he acted in the same capacity to King Edward (then Prince of Wales) from 1892 to 1896. Two years later Earl Spencer was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a post which he occupied for six years, and again from 1892 to 1895. He was twice Lord President of the Council in the 'eighties, and in 1892 he became First Lord of the Admiralty. In 1901 he was made Keeper of the Privy Seal of the Duchy of Cornwall, an office which he resigned three years ago, together with the Chancellorship of Victoria University. He married in 1859, Charlotte Frances Frederica, daughter of the late Mr. Frederick Seymour, of the Marquess of Hertford's family. Lady Spencer died in 1903.



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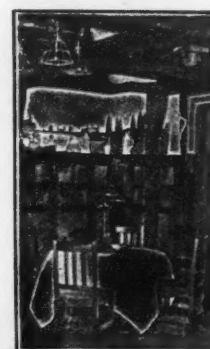
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New Material for Suits.

A NEW material coming in for the fall is expected to have a great run in handsome tailormades. The material is smooth and glossy in appearance, with a silky nap that is unlike zibeline or camel's hair, being cut very short, but suggestive of them. It is very light of weight and supple, as befits the fabrics of the day, and will be provided in all colors.

Mannish materials are again making a bid for favor and will be a good deal used for the first fall run arounds. Black and white mixtures are especially strong in them, and many suits being made for the mountains are having the stripes arranged oddly in panels of skirts and jackets and their trimmings.

Black and white striped satin and silk, which have been so much used for trimmings of plain materials throughout the summer, promise to hold their own for some weeks if not months to come.

Crimson, cerise, "Chantecler," call the vivid pink shades what you will, continue to figure in smart costumes. A stunning black and white striped costume made more pronounced with plain black satin was worn with a cerise hat at a lawn fete last week. A deep blue costume calculated to attract its full meed of attention was touched up with crimson. Where the costume is colored the hat is more likely than not to be all black or white or black and white. In looking over any large assemblage of fashionable women it is evident that black, white and pink of some tone more or less vivid are the most used at present.

A costume that deserves description if the amount of attention that it received is a criterion had the short one-button coat and the sides and back of the skirt made of black and white striped cloth, the black stripes about half an inch wide and the white ones an inch. The front panel of the skirt and the lapels and cuffs of the coat were of very narrow black and white striped silk, the stripes set together herringbone fashion in the skirt panel.

A Popular Coiffure.

DECIDEDLY the most popular coiffure in Paris at present is that where the hair is drawn about the head flatly and a chignon of half-large curls is fastened. One says fastened, for surely none such curls grow there. It is an easy style to arrange, so the women who wear the chignon say. They have only to draw and fasten their own tresses about the head, then put this little scalp



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

A NEW HAT. A smart shape for a small hat for the Fall, by Marcelle Demay, Paris. The style of the new hats is in the lines, not in the ornaments.

covered with curls in the centre of the back. Nothing or very little is seen of the calotte, or plain piece of hair in the back, standing out far from the head.

Nearly all the French women are wearing silk flowers, big roses, colored or silk braid in some form or other, in the hair for evening. But American women look well with hair prettily parted in the centre, and a band of blue or buff velvet ribbon two or three inches wide laid across. Nothing spoils any good effect more than a touch too much, and this suggestion of soft coloring in the coiffure is universally becoming. Blue of a good warm tone appeared to be most fashionable. Such a headress is as a matter of course for a young woman. Older women wear jewelled ornaments in the hair.

Use of Real Flowers.

REAL flowers, if not natural ones, are the latest phase of millinery trimmings. Flowers always lead in hat garnishments for summer, however popular feathers may be when the season sets in. Some of the smartest hats seen at fashionable gatherings are trimmed with feathers, to be sure, but for the garden party, fete or other out-of-door festivity, especially, flowers occupy their rightful summer place.

The real flowers are treated with some chemical which preserves them far beyond their ordinary life, and they are even dyed, if colors do not suit the taste of the milliner. Hats massed with such flowers were seen in abundance at June races in France, where all the finery possible with rainy and cold weather paraded itself as usual. It was one of the hobbies to veil the flowers with gauze like that used in the draperies of the gown worn with them. For example, a toilet described by a correspondent was of foulard silk veiled with pale green mousseline de soie, and the roses of the hat were veiled lightly with pale green tulle. Another costume of foulard was veiled with violet-colored mousseline de soie and the flowers of the hat were veiled with violet-colored chiffon.

Flowers are used in any sort of way that suits the maker this year. Some of the newest models have bristling, spike-like stalks of blossoms standing up high like aigrettes, but more sparingly than the largest of them. The old-fashioned larkspur serves such uses and other varieties that grow on stalks. Larkspur in its natural deep color, matched up in tone by some accessory of the



THE DUCHESS OF TECK.

A striking portrait by Laszlo of the charming sister-in-law of Queen Mary. She was formerly Lady Margaret Evelyn Grosvenor, third daughter of the first Duke of Westminster.

costume, is capable of effectiveness. Crowns are massed with blossoms, veiled or not with tulle and chiffon, and brims are covered with flowers, while the crown is of straw or gauze.

New hat shapes, most of them of the most spectacular order, have been cropping out all summer. One sees flat shapes that are all but crownless, and on the other hand some of the new models are of the old-time "cornet" height in one or many stories. One wide-brim creation worn with a gauze coat to a country club luncheon last week had a towering round crown against which there were posed two huge ostrich feathers that fell over with their tips resting on the brim of the hat in true "weeping willow tombstone" style. If the maker or wearer had either of them been familiar with those old funeral pieces, it is a wonder how the duldest sense of humor could have tolerated the effect. Quantities of velvet have been used throughout the season, and it bids fair to reign supreme throughout the fall and winter. There are predictions rife that there is to be a great velvet season from beginning to end.

As if veils were not already ugly enough a new one has been added to the number. It comes from Paris, and is known as the spider beauty spot veil. It is a copy of a spider in black chenille and is posed outside the veil, and it is almost an inch and a half in diameter. The veil is worked in imitation of a spider's web. The veils which have been popular this season so far have been disfiguring enough with their leaves, insects, birds, aeroplanes and scarlike conventional patterns as part of the mesh, but they all sink into insignificance beside the web veil with its spider adornment.

The veiled frock is copied with some success in cottons and especially in wash materials of crepon variety. A very usual idea is to have a patterned frock of crepon and then an overdress of soft muslin in contrasting color, or cotton foulard veiled with a fine cotton voile.

The collarless frocks are not seen for smart occasions, this style being reserved for simple wash dresses, although the guimpes are of so transparent a nature as to suggest a décollete frock in the near distance. For these yokes, flesh-colored tulle or needle-run lace is often seen, picked out very finely with silver, gold or aluminium.

One of the newest motor coats is a French model made with deep armholes and Raglan sleeves. It looks particularly well carried out in linen, or natural colored shantung.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.
MRS. AVA ASTOR.

The divorced wife of Colonel John Jacob Astor. There has recently been talk of their reunion, but the rumor has been denied by both parties. Mrs. Astor is at present at Newport, R.I.

W.A. Murray & Co. Limited

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Arrival of the New Fall Dress Materials

All the New Silks and Dress Goods are now arriving, and an early visit will interest every woman who wishes to keep up with the fashions.

New French Bouches, New Camel's Hair and Zibeline materials for long coats and suits—rich dark shadings, new matt weaves, new diagonals in solid colors and in two tone effects.

New Soft French Foule Serges and Canvas Weaves.

Scotch Tweeds, Homespuns, Cheviots, Serges, etc., in all the newest effects. An exhibit worth while and one that out-of-town visitors should not fail to see.

What Every Woman Knows
NO EXPENSIVE HOUSE GOWNS CAN SO MAKE A WOMAN FEEL HER Dainty EXCLUSIVENESS AND POSITIVE COMFORT AS

Galtfleece EIDERDOWN

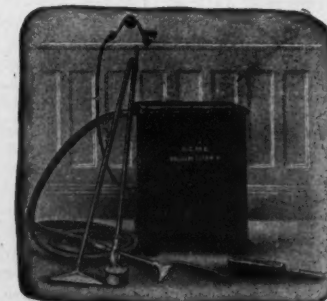
Garments for Women

These "comfy" house gowns and dressing accoutres bear the unmistakable evidence of superiority. They make an irresistible appeal to women of refinement and superior taste. Yet, they are no more expensive than the ordinary kind of house garments. Cut to pattern, they will fit you perfectly. Write for free booklet.

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Agents wanted in every city and town where electricity is used.

Operated from an ordinary 16 h.p. Electric Lamp Socket at a minimum cost for Electric Current.

Our Cleaner is not a toy, but is the only thoroughly practical Vacuum Cleaner on the market.

Our Cleaners are in use in all the principal Hotels of the Canadian Pacific Railway System, and also in the Leading Banks, Railway Offices, Churches, Apartment Houses and Principal Residences throughout the Dominion.

Write for particulars to Head Office.

Now is the Time

to have your dresses and other apparel cleaned, dyed or repaired.

Prepare for exhibition and fall weather by having your heavier garments put into good wearing condition by our experts. Perhaps the best evidence of our peculiar fitness for this work is the fact that many of Toronto's best dressed women regularly send their expensive dresses to us for cleaning, dyeing, repairing and remodelling. Phone Main 5990 and our driver will call for your parcel promptly. We guarantee that results will please you.

"My Valet"

FOUNTAIN THE CLEANER

This is the address

30 Adelaide St. W.

The King and His Mother.

It is being asserted in several quarters that there is a coolness—to use no stronger word—between the King and the Queen-Mother at the present time, and this is giving very considerable pain to the members of the Royal Family, says Modern Society. There is the authority of one of the highest-placed Court officials to give this cruel slander the most unqualified denial. Never a son showed more devotion to his mother and a more

"You are right," I answered. "I am myself sorry for the wild geese. But you must remember that we are travelers, and dependent for our livelihood on what the country yields. Often the chase and fishing are our only resources."

"In this district you have plenty of sheep."

"Is it not just as wrong to kill sheep and eat their flesh?"

"No!" he exclaimed, with passionate decision. "That



OPENING OF THE OSLER PLAYGROUND.
Little ones and their parents at the inaugural ceremonies in connection with the playground on Argyle St., Toronto, donated to the city by Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P.

earnest care for her comfort and well-being than King George has done. It has been usual for the Queen-Consort to quit the Royal residence immediately upon the death of her husband, and Queen Alexandra was quite prepared to follow this well-established precedent, and quit Buckingham palace the morning after King Edward's funeral. King George, however, insisted that she should retain her position there, and should stay at the Palace

is quite another matter. You will surely not compare sheep to wild geese. There is as much difference between them as between sheep and human beings. For, like like human beings, the wild geese marry and have families. And if you sever such a union by a thoughtless shot, you cause sorrow and misery.

"The goose which has just been bereaved of her mate will seek him fruitlessly by day and night, and will never



SCENE ON THE OSLER PLAYGROUND.
Little girls enjoying themselves in the playground on Argyle St., Toronto, donated to the city by Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P.

as long as she deemed necessary. While in London he visited her at least once a day, and did all that a son could possibly do to comfort her in her extreme grief.

It has also been asserted by those who would pose as knowing what goes on behind the scenes in the Royal Family, that the Queen-Mother would have preferred to take up her town residence at Kensington Palace. This is, likewise, untrue. When it became necessary for her to discuss the question of her future abode, King George left her an entirely free hand to choose her home. Naturally, Queen Alexandra selected Marlborough House. Many of the happiest days of her life were spent under its roof, and, as those who were then in her household can well testify, it was with the greatest sorrow that she quitted it for Buckingham Palace when King Edward came to the throne.

King George further asked his mother to select such articles, not heirlooms or the property of the Crown—over which, of course, he has no control—that she would like transferred from Buckingham Palace, Balmoral, and Windsor to Marlborough House and Sandringham. He imposed no restrictions whatever, and placed everything at her absolute disposal. The Queen-Mother recognizes all that the King has done for her, and it is little short of wicked that these utterly malicious and unfounded rumors have been set on foot. There is not the slightest foundation for them, and there is much indignation about the Court that they should have gained circulation.

The S.P.C.A. in Tibet.

FANG SZE, the son of the Governor of Saka-Dzong in Tibet, was well-nigh prostrated with grief when a member of Sven Hedin's caravan shot a wild goose. This Tibetan representative of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and perhaps the Audubon Society, too, could not see how the servant of the great traveler could be so cruel. In his book "Trans-Himalaya," Sven Hedin goes on to tell of this display of real sensibility:



RUSSIA AND JAPAN'S FRIENDSHIP.
Russia: "I should like to have Manchuria back now."
Japan: "And so you shall, dear friend—Port Arthur and all—if you can."
—Fischetto (Turin).

Introducing the "Dorothy" A \$5.00 Net and Lace Waist for \$2.95

Thousands of Toronto women are lovers of the lace waist. Hundreds, probably have never felt able to pay Five Dollars for one. Dozens no doubt have said, "If they were only about Three Dollars I would buy two."

For about Three Hundred or so women this great store has solved this lace waist question in the production of the "Dorothy" at \$2.95 instead of \$5.00.

Come to our spacious Waist Dept., on the third floor, as quickly as possible, and there ask for

The "Dorothy"



The "Dorothy"

How the "Dorothy"
Came to SIMPSON'S
At \$2.95 instead of \$5.00

It was the direct result of our determination to produce a Five Dollar lace waist and sell it at a price Two Dollars less than any other Toronto store.

We would have failed, but our buyer on his last European trip secured Three Hundred or so "Florentine" lace yokes at a price unusually low—yokes of exquisite design and of thoroughly dependable quality. On that same eventful trip was secured the fine Brussels Net, also at less.

Designed in our own workrooms by our experts—the same that have given Toronto women so many beautiful waists in the past—and thereby we saved the middle-man's profit.

Thus was produced the "Dorothy" at \$2.95 instead of \$5.00.

A Waist Opportunity Like This Seldom Occurs,

—in fact has never occurred in our many years of waist experience before. When we tell you that we have sold thousands of waists like the "Dorothy" at \$5.00 each, you will readily understand why we, (mere men) should have become so enthusiastic about a (mere waist).

But then we are willing to wager that the first three hundred women to secure one of the "Dorothy" will be—well, "enthusiastic" will not be strong enough to describe their pleasure and gratification. Can we expect you?

We append the following description of the "Dorothy" (written by the man who made it) which, with the above illustration will help you to form some idea of its sterling value, worthy style, etc., which make it a waist of real economy.

DESCRIPTION

The "Dorothy" is a waist of very fine Brussels lace of Paris ecru, front, back, and sleeves of vertical tucking, the deep yoke and collar extending round the back is of very beautiful "Florentine" lace with bold outstanding design; extending from the yoke is a wide insertion, harmonizing with it, cuffs are also trimmed with the same insertion, six hand crochet buttons complete the front, the waist is lined throughout with an excellent quality Jap silk. Sizes 32 to 42 inch.

A \$5.00 Waist for \$2.95

Mail Order Customers, will kindly order by No. G.W. 1.

The Robert **SIMPSON** Company
Limited
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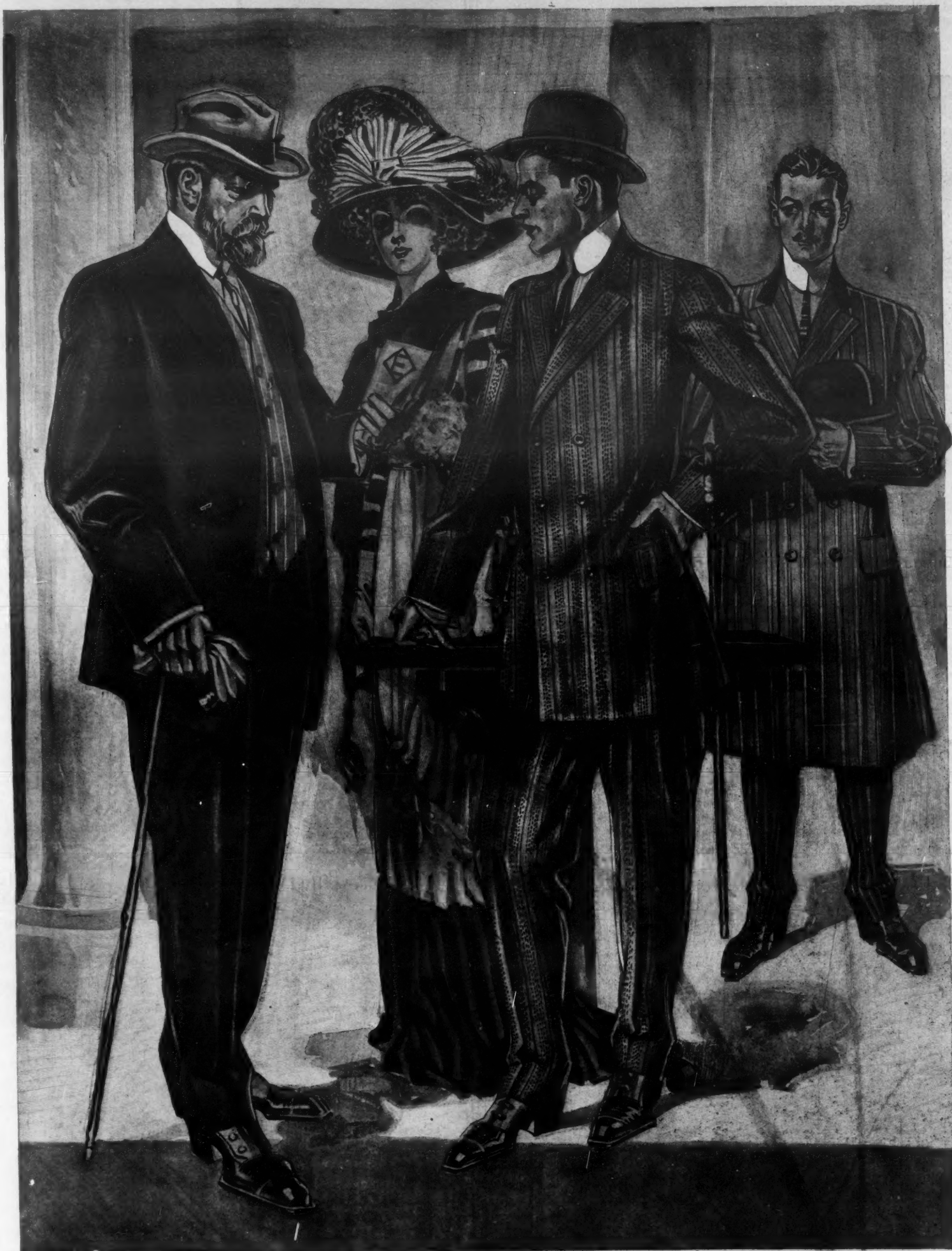
MEN'S FALL WEIGHT OVERCOATS made from a fine soft finished Black Vicuna Cloth that will not gloss, Single Breasted Chesterfield style, lined throughout with silk, sizes 36 to 44. \$12.50.

FALL OVERCOAT in a medium shade of grey pin check, with indistinct stripe, fashionable length, Single Breasted Chesterfield, long roll Black Velvet Collar, good quality linings to match. \$13.50.

STYLISH OVERCOATS. Fall weight in medium and Dark Grey Diagonal woven fabrics, Single Breasted Chesterfield, 44 inches long, Self Collar, tailored in first-class style, fine twill body linings. \$16.50.

MEN'S COLORED WORSTED SUITS, a new shade of Green with colored Thread Stripes on a Diagonal woven Ground, latest Fall model, in 3 button Sac, medium roll and close fitting collars, fine twill Serge linings, sizes 36 to 44. \$18.00.

MEN'S TWEED SUITS, American manufacture, the latest weaves in broken Checks and Diagonals, medium and dark shades, cut and tailored by skilled artists, 3 button Sac, full chested and a trifle shorter than Spring and Summer styles. \$20.00.



HIGH GRADE AMERICAN SUITS, in fancy mixed patterns, rough weaves, materials that wear clean, New York's latest styles for fashionable dressers, colors are Heathers, Greys and Browns, Single Breasted, with choice linings. \$22.50 and \$25.00.

SILK HATS, fine glossy texture, in two shapes, one with roll brim, the other somewhat flat—suitable for young men. Prices each. \$5.00 and \$6.00.

A HIGH CLASS DERBY HAT FOR MEN, of fine grade fur felt, being flexible will conform to the head and retain its shape. The crown is medium high and rounded and the brim roll, Cushion leather sweats, a good value. At each. \$5.00.

A SOFT HAT of pleasing appearance, comes in a slate shade with lighter band and binding. The brim medium in width and worn with dip front. The crown creased or dented. Easy fitting calf leather sweats. \$2.00.

Fall Apparel for Men Accentuating the Smart Styles of EATON Selections

The high excellence of tailoring and design achieved by our own tailors in suits and overcoats, and the conservative, yet very stylish cut, combined with fabrics of splendid qualities have won for **EATON** clothing a place prominent in the esteem of those who appreciate the utmost service, smart style and perfect fit in clothing.

In headwear also the more elegant grades of hats preferred by men who desire the very highest qualities, are splendidly represented by such well-known makes as Mallory, Sterns, Malors, Battersby, T. and W. Lees, and Sutton and Torkington.

In such accessories as gloves, collars, cuffs, ties, our very extensive selection offers most pleasing choice and in the preparations for Fall the wide range our stock affords recommends the Store as the men's outfitting headquarters.

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED

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THE first order of the day, this week, is to administer a punch to that old "Balance of Trade Theory." I am indebted for the opportunity to a lawyer in Perth, who, like so many others is beginning to have doubts, I should judge from his letter. I am not positive that I am going to answer just what he asks; but if I make the balance of trade theory look to the readers of this page what it looks like to me, we will all get along nicely, and the answers which I don't give will probably suggest themselves.

The letter is as follows:

Perth, Ontario, August 24, 1910.

The Editor, Toronto Saturday Night:

Dear Sir,—I attach hereto an article from the last issue of The Saturday Post. I have always understood that where the balance of trade was in favor of any country such country was that much richer in either gold or goods. Will you be good enough to explain how it would be possible that the balance of trade for twenty years could show seven billions to the credit of a country and the country, apparently, not get the benefit?

Yours truly,

S.

Following is the article referred to:

"To relieve an acute money pinch, induced by the troubles of October, 1907, we (the U.S.) imported much gold. In that fiscal year we shipped abroad about a thousand million dollars' worth of cotton, breadstuffs, provisions and petroleum, and on the net balance between imports and exports of precious metal we gained seventy-five million dollars of European gold. But in the fiscal year recently closed we sent it all back—net exports of gold almost exactly equaling net imports two years before. In ten years the balance of trade in our favor has amounted to four and a half billion dollars; but we have drawn only seventy million dollars of gold, net, from abroad. That is, we have been able to collect a little over one per cent. of what the world theoretically owed us. Going back twenty years, the balance of trade in our favor is seven billions, while the gold movement is almost exactly even. Practically speaking, we haven't been able to collect a dollar in hard cash of the seven billions.

"Broadly speaking, also, a nation cannot sell goods at all for cash. Whatever it sells it must take out in trade in one way or another. This does not agree with the protectionist program of producing at home everything we consume and selling the surplus abroad; but it agrees with the facts."

The "Balance of Trade" theory which once held sway is now a lame duck. It doubtless had its origin in times when the possession of gold was considered the desideratum of a nation. Hence one would be inclined to connect it with times of unsettlement and negligible international relationships; and as a matter of fact, we find that the glorious war times of two or three centuries ago were its forcing house. All sorts of laws were devised to keep the supply of gold at home. Exports of goods were artificially stimulated and imports artificially discouraged, all to the end that British gold should be kept from leaving the country and that the gold of other nations should be attracted.



CRITICS will be disposed to remark that laws of this nature are still in existence. So they are, but they are no longer for the object of keeping the gold at home. Gold plays but a small part in international commerce. We ship goods out and we get goods back in return, and a certain amount of gold passes back and forth to represent the balance. These gold movements are not any longer considered of much consequence to international commercial relationships, although they are of importance enough in their way—their way being mostly the way of finance. The gold movement is watched by financiers and at times is of much importance, but the great mercantile world generally cares little enough about it. It is something analogous to the stock market. Daily stock market fluctuations are of no consequence to the industries upon which the stocks are based. Long continued movements sooner or later spell trouble or prosperity; but the producing world goes ahead adding wealth irrespective of the customary fluctuations of the stock market or of the money market or the balance of trade theory.

As already stated, critics will remark that laws are still in existence to the end that exports shall be encouraged and imports discouraged. But it should be remembered that those who support these laws do not do so in order to attract gold to the country—they only do so in order to attract gold to themselves. The protectionist, with his tariff against imports, his drawbacks upon exports, his bonuses on exports, his bounties on goods manufactured, and the various special privilege legislation to which he lends his moral and physical support—and which support him—offers referment to the balance of trade theory with great respect. It all helps to support the traditional error that the nation is better off when its exports are large and imports small, than it would be were its imports large and its exports small. Hence the former is referred to as a favorable balance of trade and the latter as an unfavorable balance.

Of late years there has been heard a doctrine which declared that the opposite is the case—that is, that when exports exceed imports it is an unfavorable balance and when imports exceed exports it is a favorable balance.

For my part, I cannot see how there can be a "balance of trade" at all, in the sense here employed, namely, that we should regard the volume of trade either ways as conclusive evidence either of being in a favorable or unfavorable position with respect to the wealth added or subtracted during the year. Certainly the whole transaction loses point and the figures are as nothing, when this trade has not been free. If, for instance, by a tariff of 10 per cent. of 90 per cent. you in effect compel me to purchase from you an article which I could have purchased from another person—across the border—at a small fraction of what I had to pay you, you have reduced the figures in the next annual report of imports. It may be all right for you to go around bragging about "our small imports," because it put money into your pocket. But what about me and what about Canada? I am out the difference between what I was compelled to pay you and what I would have purchased the article at had it not been for the tariff law which you clubbed me with. And where does Canada come in, pray? Is Canada any better off because you have the money in your pocket than it would be if I had it in mine? Yet I could have kept it in mine—and I often do—by not buying the goods at all. In this instance, as in the other, the purchase would certainly not appear in the imports. I had to go without the goods I wanted and needed, and because I did this I helped make what is called a "Favorable Balance of Trade." Manifestly the situation was an undesirable one.

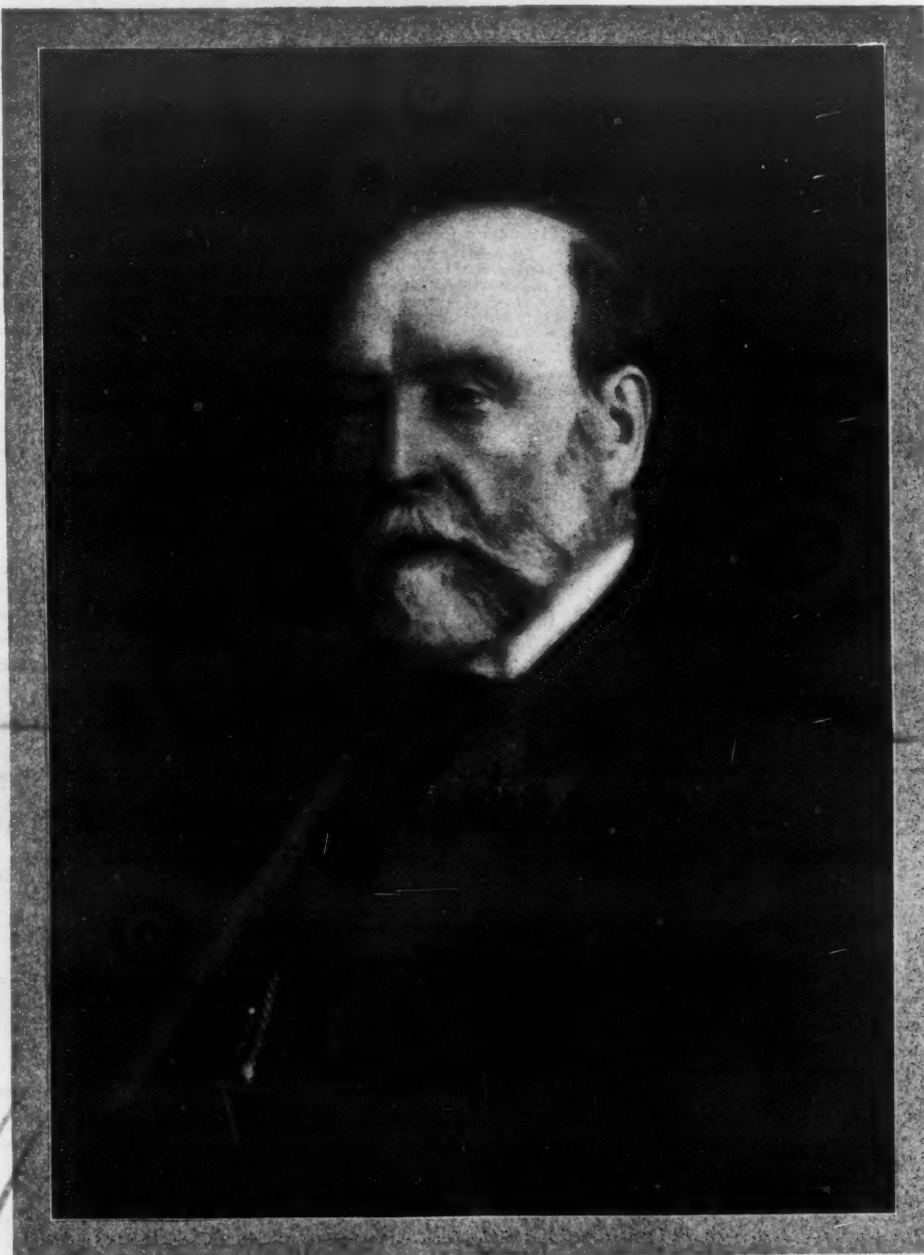
A GAIN, look at the matter from the export standpoint. Within the past few years we have been talking about our exports of iron and steel products. Now, the principal company which was making the sales of these products was, and still is, receiving bounties of over one million dollars per year from the Canadian Government. The theory was that if it did not receive these bounties it could not continue in business. But it did continue in business and it was able to sell its products to the export market. Because our exports were thus increased, we were supposed to be joyful. But what is the exact truth? It is that it cost a certain amount to manufacture those iron and steel goods and that the company received a certain price for them. The cost price and the selling price were exactly the same whether a bounty was received or was not received. If the company figured that it cost \$30 per ton to produce steel rails and that it could get back only \$29 from the export market, there was an economic loss of \$1 per ton on those rails, and nothing could alter it. The fact that the Canadian Government

ance of trade, because his imports were larger than his exports and he parted with the gold or the cash.

If the theory can be given its customary significance, the farmer should go home delighted and the merchant should go to bed kicking himself. Yet the very contrary may actually have been the case. The farmer may have done a bad day's business and the merchant a good one. We must not base a theory on an accident of this nature however. The only assumption to go on is that the transaction was favorable to both parties, that both were satisfied, that both made money and profit and were richer and better contented, and that there was no balance of trade whatever in the sense that the biggest exporter or seller had the advantage.



A GAIN, gold is not better than the goods you can buy for it. You only accept gold because you do not



DAVID MORRICE, OF MONTREAL.

Although of sufficient age to be styled pioneer of the cotton business in Canada, Mr. Morrice has proved his grasp of modern conditions by recently forming a large textile merger.

shouldered that loss by paying the company a bounty, in no way altered the fact that there was a loss on the transaction. The company simply made its profit out of the Canadian Government—that is, out of the Canadian taxpayer who, as a rule, needs his money himself and who invariably is entitled to it himself. But in the above transaction, though it was an absolute economic loss to the country, the "exports were increased" and Canada was "making progress"—the balance of trade was "favorably" affected. Isn't it simply fierce?

It must be clear from the above that, whatever might be the case where there are no Government bonuses or bounties or tariffs or other artificial trade interferences or stimulants, where these exist (as in the case of Canada or the United States), the export or import figures are absolutely meaningless, so far as relates to economic advantage or disadvantage. Large exports may mean large losses and large imports large gains—or they may mean the opposite. That is, they mean nothing essential at all.

Under conditions where every tub stands upon its own bottom, where I buy my goods in the cheapest market and sell them in the dearest, where if I am exporting goods it means that I am exporting at a profit because no one is going to come forward and help me stand a loss, one may assume with reasonable certainty that the trade figures mean something. Occasional trades will take place at a loss, but the great bulk of the business will be at a profit. Each person is buying and selling where it pays him best, and large imports are a good sign as are also large exports. They simply mean that we have got what we want—a desirable state of affairs.

Just take a simple illustration. A farmer comes to town with a load of farm products and exchanges it at the country store. He exports, as it were, these products. Let their value be \$10. Assume that he only wants store goods to the value of \$7. He will get the balance in cash or in a note, both of which have to be backed with gold and so may be spoken of as gold, if you will permit.

According to the old balance of trade theory, the farmer would have a favorable balance of trade, because his exports exceeded his imports to the extent of \$3. Similarly, the merchant would have an unfavorable bal-

happen to want the goods at the moment and the gold facilitates the future exchange. What you really want is the goods, present or future. It is the exchange of the goods which is the essential transaction, and the gold is, as it were, only a deferred exchange. It is a negotiable I.O.U. for goods, and is only valuable as you can get goods for it. Therefore, it would be less confusing to regard gold as goods; and the transaction immediately becomes just an exchange of ten dollars worth of goods. Both farmer and merchant required the goods they received more than those they gave. Some of these goods were for their own consumption or for exchange. Included in the transaction were some cotton and oats, some gold and some wheat and tobacco, and neither side cared any more about the gold or cash than they did about the other goods. And it meant nothing.

The nation is made up of farmers and merchants all making exchanges of the nature mentioned. Instead of trading with their neighbors a mile away they sometimes trade with those across the border—that is, a mile and a quarter away. The extra quarter of a mile, while it brings one under a different flag and consequently occasions the making of a record of the transaction in the exports and imports, in no sense alters its nature. The transaction is still a fair one to both sides—as fair as can be with the tariff laws on both sides working against it. Gold or cash or promissory notes or stocks passing across the imaginary line are still all only goods, potentially, each person gives what he doesn't want and gets what he does want and presumably makes a profitable trade. The aggregate of such transactions appears in the blue-book, and then someone comes along and would have us believe that we had an unfavorable balance of trade because we brought back more produce than we sent away. The other chap—with his desire to correct a traditional error—claims the opposite. It is manifest that, within the limit of the meaning here referred to—which is the meaning desired by the exponents of the old theory—we received the same value as we gave and that the balance of trade theory is valueless and without form and void.

Nevertheless, traditions and superstitions die hard. We are shackled by our language. We continue to talk and

write about the balance of trade just as though it were a knight whom no one would dare to challenge, whereas it is only his rattling shell. If some kind philanthropist would endow us with terms which, because of their exactness and anolicality, would aid us in detecting essential difference, we would soon lay a bunch of these protection-bounty-balance of trade myths and traditions away in the stone coffins along with the mummies.



THE N.Y. Tribune makes some criticism on the speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the West which are possibly justified, but in so doing it falls into the same error of which it accuses Sir Wilfrid. The editorial, as telegraphed to the Canadian papers, was in part as follows:

As for the suggestion of the collection of revenue from a class of the community instead of impartially from all in proportion to their means, we doubt if it greatly and permanently commends itself to the Canadian spirit of fair play. Indeed, we cannot suppose that Sir Wilfrid really meant to make it, or to commend it, despite the fact that upon their face his words have that significance.

In explanation, it should be known that Sir Wilfrid had said that in Great Britain there was "a leisure and wealthy class from which it was easy to collect revenue, while it was impossible to tax the new settlers in a land such as the Canadian Northwest."

Not infrequently we find writers falling into strange errors when they venture into problems to which they have given no careful thought. The above is certainly a remarkable instance. Sir Wilfrid, presumably, regretted the absence of the leisure and wealthy classes of Great Britain. He could have collected taxes from them, but he doesn't see how he can collect from these new immigrants. The Tribune writer criticizes this and, inferentially, holds up, as the just and proper method, the collection "from all in proportion to their means." If that is not what Sir Wilfrid was proposing to do, the English language has no meaning. Sir Wilfrid was going to take it from the wealthy and go light upon the poor. If this could be done by any other method than by taxation according to ability to pay—which is "in proportion to their means," as suggested by the critic—it would be interesting to hear what that means is.

The writer very properly criticized the method as unfair, thus condemning himself as well as Sir Wilfrid; yet he actually dignifies his own suggestion as "impartial."

He speaks of collecting them, the taxes, "impartially from all in proportion to their means." He might as well have spoken of just injustice, honest burglary or of impartial partiality. The latter is, of course, what he described.

Let us look at this matter a moment.

Is it not true that taxes are supposed to be collected in order to defray certain expenses undertaken by the city or the government for the benefit of the citizens? I think that no one will dispute that such is the case. The service may have cost too much, the aldermen or the members of parliament may have boozed and the work may only have been half done, but the only justification for the taxation is that, in the performance of that particular service for the benefit of the people, a debt was contracted and the people should pay it. The supposition was not that a portion of the community wanted to have a good time at the expense of the rest, that no service had been performed, that the rest had no real right to pay this money or these taxes, and that they would have to pay it just the same.

So, it is services and advantages rendered which must be the excuse, or the occasion of the tax. But in levying it the residents of Toronto were not supposed to pay for the benefits rendered to the city of Montreal, or vice versa. Why not? If taxation is to be levied according to ability to pay—and is apparently considered the proper method by Sir Wilfrid and his critic—why shouldn't Toronto pay Montreal's taxes? I am now assuming, of course, that Toronto is wealthier than Montreal, an assumption which would doubtless occasion some loud expostulations on the part of the citizens of the metropolis. I say that, if ability to pay is an "impartial" basis of taxation, then, if Montreal is poor and Toronto is rich, Montreal has a perfect right to expect Toronto to stand up and do her duty.

Similarly, ability to pay being the accepted method, the question of the consideration is cancelled. The Government doesn't have to do anything at all but hold out its hand and take. No service is necessary, because nine times out of ten the person who would be paying the tax would not be getting any advantage out of the services anyway. It is as if, when I purchase goods in your store, you would require to know how much I was worth before you could tell me how much I should pay.

The relationship of the citizen to the Government, in these matters, should be strictly business. A service is rendered. It costs something. That cost has to be defrayed. It should be defrayed by those who received the benefit, and in proportion to the benefits received. If half as much trouble were taken to ascertain how these benefits could be accurately assessed as is taken to avoid paying for them, there would be an end to the taxation trouble. When one hears a serious discussion about collecting taxes "impartially from all in proportion to their means," he has to tie a bandage around his head and pack it in ice. The phrase is an attempt to describe the disjointed system we even yet carry round on our backs. There is more trouble in collecting a few taxes than there is over the collection of ten thousand times as much debt contracted in a business way and assessed in a just manner between business houses.

The explanation is simple: The business motto is, "payment or taxation in proportion to services received"; the municipal and governmental motto is, "payment or taxation in proportion to ability to pay." Think of it! Just let merchants try to collect their bills on the municipal or governmental principle and listen for the explosion; and just let the municipality or the government adopt the mercantile principle, and the payments will be made as promptly and as uncomplainingly as they have been in mercantile circles this many a century.

Economist

The world's visible wheat supply at the end of July as made up by the London Statist is 76,000,000 bushels, which, although higher than last year and the previous year, is 10,260,000 bushels less than the average of the ten years 1900 to 1909. For six years of that period the visible supply exceeded 80,000,000 bushels, and for the two years 1900 and 1907 it exceeded 120,000,000.

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A special train for the Knights of Columbus and their friends is being run to the Eucharistic Congress, Montreal, leaving Toronto 9.15 p.m., Saturday, Sept. 10th, consisting of Canadian Pacific palace sleepers and new tourist sleepers, coaches, etc. Special train will leave Montreal for return, midnight, Sunday, Sept. 11, in order that the party may witness grand illumination of Montreal Sunday night. Tickets for the round trip are \$10.25 and Knights are requested to advise early, number of friends accompanying them, to C. J. Reid, Lecturer.

New York's aversion to the arcade idea has just been proved again by the alterations to a building on Madison Avenue which began the other day (says The New York Sun). Several years ago this block of shops and studios was put up with an arcade about seven feet wide separating them from the sidewalk. This furnished protection from the sun and inclement weather and would have seemed an advantage for the shops protected in this way; but there never was sufficient demand for them, so now the arcade is to be removed and the shop windows moved out to the stoop line. It is a curious fact that New York is unique in its rejection of arcades and similar methods of building, although they are popular in nearly every other city of the world.

The hen returned to her nest only to find it empty.
"Very funny," said she; "I can never find things where I lay them."

GOLD AND DISS



The Chicago-Alberta Oilfields Company and J. C. Davies have again loomed into view. In a new series of "come-on" literature the versatile Davies, who, it will be remembered, was put out of business in Toronto in February last by SATURDAY NIGHT, has again entered the "investment" field with his corporation.

The attention of SATURDAY NIGHT was called to the fact a few days ago by a young Toronto gentleman who had "invested" three hundred plunks in the Chicago-Alberta. The young gentleman wanted to know what chance he had, and he was referred to the back numbers of TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT for his answer.

In the present issue of literature the Chicago-Alberta has gone on a new tack. They are now developing coal-fields along with their oil, and it is to be hoped that their coal prospects are better than their oil proposition. However, in regard to the coal on their property they are beautifully indefinite. Here is the extent of the information: "We know we have coal, for it appears on the surface."

Taken altogether, the prospectus is interesting. It tells all about oil in Pennsylvania, oil in Texas, and oil in California. However, so far as a cash return for the investors is concerned, it should not fool a child, much less a man or a woman with money in their pockets.

W. A. M. A., a commercial traveller, writes from Edmonton in criticism of advertisements he has seen in Eastern newspapers booming lots in Poe township, fifty miles east of Edmonton. The writer says the faru land is all right, so far as he knows, but it is his opinion that as a town with a future before it, that Poe has as little chance as the proverbial celluloid cat.

S. T. W., Jarvis street, Toronto: The Ontario and California Oil Company was a sanguine promotion, afterwards taken over into the Majestic Company, and both to-day are nothing but unpleasant memories. The scrip is not of as much value as a piece of sand paper.

Follows the text of a letter handed me by an official of Goldfields, Ltd. I print it without comment:
Larder Lake, August 23rd, 1910.

Mr. J. A. Whaley,
Room 40, Yonge St. Arcade,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Whaley,—I am going to write you this private letter, giving you a general idea of the work and results since commencing operations on the "Goldfields, Limited" claims H. S. 115, and L.M. 50, a short time ago.

The work has consisted entirely of stripping, trenching, sinking test pits and a shaft, which is now thirty-five feet deep, all of which is independent of the large amount of development already done on the property.

The quartz-zone can easily be traced across the property from twenty-five to thirty-five feet wide.

In one of the trenches, some very rich specimens, showing a large quantity of free gold, were taken out, and all of the other test pits showing visible gold.

From careful sampling of the test pits and trenches, from ore which showed no visible gold, all gave high assays, some as high as \$84.00 per ton. These were averaged assays from large quantities of rock. The shaft, which is now thirty-five feet in depth, is in the same formation as that on the surface, from which we got our very rich samples, showing free gold, and from the surface to this depth, the ore shows some very nice samples of visible gold, and an average assay gave \$19.00 per ton.

This shaft is fifty feet from the rich open cut, which proves that the gold exists in large ore bodies, and not in spots.

The richest ore I found on the highest point of the claim, 60 feet above the lake level, but by tracing the zone across the claim, and by sinking test pits on the lake shore, we still have very rich ore, which gave \$27.00 per ton, average taken from five hundred pounds of ore.

By this it can easily be seen that we have an ore body from at least twenty-five to thirty-five feet wide by sixty feet in depth, and will no doubt continue as we go deeper. It is only fair to assume that it will.

From the mill tests that were made from the surface, and the development that we have done, proves that we have a very large body of pay ore, which only requires a large mill to make it an immense proposition.

These are a few of the facts that our development has proven.

Yours very truly,
B. T. BROOKS.

Treherne, Man., Aug. 1910.

Editor Gold and Dress:
Would you kindly look over attached prospectus offering Canadian Northern convertible income debenture stock at par \$100, and say if it looks good to you and if you would consider this stock a good buy for a man on salary as investment.

I would not view the offer suspiciously only for the fact that as stated railway employees are to be let in on the ground floor and yet we are apparently allowed to solicit the public and make sales if possible and paid commission.

J. S. M.
You can well discard your suspicion in this instance. The Canadian Northern is in first-class shape and I regard the stock you mention as being a good buy.

James McC., North Bay: I do not look on a purchase of oil shares in an Alberta company being anything, as a rule, but a blind gamble, the chances for profit being lessened proportionately as the capital of the company gets into large figures.

Investor, Pembroke: Silver Bird mine has a past but no future.

The editor of Gold and Dress has been favored with a communication written by the reeve of a large Ontario town, in which is outlined the terms proposed by a manufacturing company to the town officials which, if accepted, would lead to the establishment of a new industry in the place. The reeve asks the editor of Gold and Dress to venture his opinion as to whether the town would profit most by taking the offer up, or whether it would be better for the municipality to refuse to act on the proposition. It appears that the gentleman, who is president of the company seeking to operate at this place, proposes that his company be given a factory building and site, in the first place. The factory is one already erected. It was built to house another company, but has reverted back to the town. In addition, the president asks for a \$5,000 loan, and besides that seeks the usual water and taxes concessions. The factory building as its stands has cost the town many thousands of dollars.

I do not think that it would pay the town in the long run to go into this undertaking, nor do I think that the company in question has the right to ask so many concessions. Primarily, a company of this sort expects to make money for itself and its shareholders, and the advantage to the town where it is located, is, as a rule, merely incidental in the early stages at least. There is scarcely a town in the older portions of Canada that has not guaranteed bonds and bond interest, or that has not in addition paid over large sums of money in the way of bonuses to its citizens, and if you want to make a round of these towns and cities, you would find that in very many cases the practice has proved unsatisfactory to the people granting the special concessions.

The company under consideration wants a factory building, the grounds and plant, a loan of \$5,000, and exemption from certain taxes. The factory has already stood the town considerable money, and under the arrangement proposed you would be handing over to the manufacturer a gift; that, as it appears to me, the town has no right to make. If a place is so situated as to hold out advantages to manufacturers to locate there, they will go without bonus or other special considerations, except possibly free water and special tax privileges. The practice in Canada of bonussing new industries with the idea of benefiting the town and putting the new plant on its feet, has been very common in the past. In very many cases the officials of municipalities have repented of their generosity. I think you will find that as Canada develops the practice of giving bonuses will be discarded and the small industrialists will go ahead on their own merits, and on their own capital. Considering all this, I would advise that the town refuse to treat with the people mentioned on the basis laid down.

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Fort William, Ont., Aug. 22, 1910.

Editor, Gold and Dress:

Will you kindly let me know your opinion of Canadian Sunset Oil Co., with offices at Vancouver, B.C.?

W. R.

My opinion is not flattering; keep your money out of it.

T. S., Halifax, states that in the year 1906 he paid to the Toronto General Trusts Corporation the sum of \$1,000 subscription for shares in the Monarch Bank of Canada. It was stipulated by the agent of the bank that this trust company would hold the money and would pay five per cent. on it, according to the communication. This subscriber wants to know what steps he can take to recover his money from the trust company.

All the interest the Toronto General Trusts Corporation had in this matter was to receive subscriptions, and to pay them over to the provisional directors of this bank. A winding-up order was obtained against the bank, which is now in liquidation. When the winding-up order was obtained from the Court, the directors were appointed liquidators, and the Toronto General Trusts Corporation was discharged from its agency. The latter company, in an accounting filed with the Court, it appears had taken in \$68,549.46 for subscriptions. The provisional directors had by their expenditures reduced this sum to a balance of \$30,500 odd and this amount was paid over by the Trusts Company to the liquidator. The Court allowed the Trust Company the usual fees. Charges were brought against certain of the directors in connection with the expenditure of amounts received for subscriptions, but no finding has as yet been made in this matter. I understand that the liquidator hopes in the end to secure a Court order holding certain directors liable for a portion of the money paid out. If he is successful, whatever is secured will be added to the amount in hand, and the whole, minus expenses, will be available for dividend purposes to subscribers. How long it will take to reach this stage I don't know; they have been some two years at it now.

Inquirer, Cobourg. I have on numerous occasions in the past recorded my opinion of the International Tool Steel flotation. It appear to me to be one of those new industrial enterprises as to the success or otherwise of which it is impossible to accurately estimate beforehand. Under these circumstances, and without intending to say anything that might tend to discount the efforts of the gentlemen behind the issue, I cannot recommend the purchase of shares. At the same time it is open to anyone to investigate privately and to then act as his best judgment would dictate.

J. McC., North Bay, Ont.: Your Thistle query was answered. The information given formerly here related to the British Columbia mine. As to Tretheway not paying regular dividends, this company paid a dividend in December last, and will, I understand, declare another this year within a month's time. Tretheway is a well-run property, and the price appears to be nearer in accord with the intrinsic value of shares than many others I could name.

Editor Gold and Dress:

Dear Sir,—Would you kindly give me some information re C. D. Sheldon, broker, St. James street, Montreal? I understand he was compelled to leave Toronto. Is this so, and do you consider him safe?

By answering the above in your next issue you will confer a favor.

C. C. G.

C. D. Sheldon operates from Montreal a gambling pool in New York stocks. He is not in the strict sense of the word a broker, as he does not buy and sell stocks on commission, unless the twenty per cent. rake-off of the profits in the deals can be so considered. So far as I am aware Sheldon has never been in Toronto. He is, however, represented in Hamilton by a man named Dodge, who is given to making extravagant statements in respect to profits which are to be forthcoming. For instance, in a communication to a would-be client, Dodge says: "I predict that \$100 will make \$1,400 during the year," which is certainly going some.

Just remember that this is a gamble pure and simple. It could not be dignified as an investment by the wildest flight of imagination. If you want to gamble, go in and take a gambler's chance. If Sheldon succeeds upon the ratio claimed by his agent Dodge and by his previous agents, the Laidlaw Brothers, and continues so to do for a year or so, he will make J. Pierpont Morgan and John D. Rockefeller look like a pair of paupers.

In all fairness to Mr. Sheldon, I believe him to be an honest man, and so far he appears to have succeeded in his Wall Street gambling ventures; but just remember that all margin plungers sooner or later meet their Waterloo. This has been the history of the New York Stock Exchange and the Chicago wheat pit from the beginning up to the present hour.

Guelph, August 25th, 1910.

Editor Gold and Dress:

Dear Sir,—I desire your opinion in regard to the Deep-Down Mining and Milling Company of South Dakota. I believe you have written on this before, but my copies of the papers have been destroyed.

The company is issuing, or has issued, bonds to the extent of \$50,000, and as security have given a first mortgage to the Union Trust Co., of Toronto, and Mr. D. W. Webster, of Hill City, South Dakota, U.S.A. From their circulars entitled "A Success Perpetuated," these bonds would seem to be a fair investment, at any rate a fairly good speculation if some common stock were given as a bonus. The bonds are to bear 7 per cent. and are payable in 1919, but are redeemable at 105 on any interest paying date after September 15th, 1914.

I am given to understand that the company has exhausted considerable money in development work, and now require this money to instal machinery and the like, and that no money has yet come in from the working of the mine, but that they have large prospects.

I am a subscriber to SATURDAY NIGHT and like it very much.

V. H. H.

I would not consider the bonds of the Deep-Down Mining and Milling Company in any sense an investment. I am of the opinion that any first-class bond house in Canada will corroborate this statement. Bonding a mining company is usually the last resort. The prospects of the Deep-Down mine are "large," but if I were you I would let them grow "into something" before I was a prospect before investing my money.

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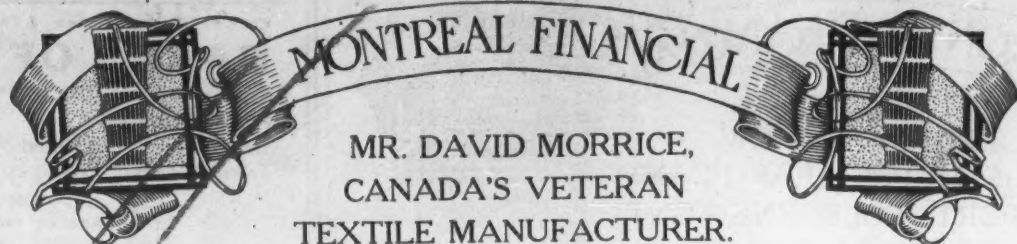
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**MR. DAVID MORRICE,
CANADA'S VETERAN
TEXTILE MANUFACTURER.**

MONTREAL, SEPT. 1, 1910.

THE completion of the formation of "Canadian Cottons, Limited," may, in some respects, be regarded as the crowning work in the life of David Morrice, of Montreal. With almost eighty years of life behind him, it is not to be expected that Mr. Morrice can undertake to carry through many more schemes calling for the expenditure of much energy and labor, for, no matter how easily a man may carry his years, there comes a time when the vital forces refuse to respond to the call which must be made upon them and when even the will to do is lacking.

The Canadian Cottons has, of course, not been carried through solely by the efforts of Canada's veteran textile manufacturer. In the recent work he has received the support of those who for many years have been associated with him in the building up of the industries concerned and, in fact, it was his associates who undertook the active part of the work of organization. The amalgamation took in the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills, of Montreal, the Mount Royal Spinning Co., of Montreal, and the Gibson Mill, of Marysville, N.B. The deal took the form of a purchase by the Colored Cotton Mills of the other two concerns, although the purchasing concern changed its name to "Canadian Cottons, Ltd." David Morrice had himself previously purchased the Gibson Mills, apparently, and these he contracted to turn over at the price of \$700,000, payable in the bonds of the new concern, thus transferring his ownership at cost price. The Mount Royal Spinning Co., the issued securities of which amounted to \$1,500,000 preferred, 7 per cent. cumulative stock and \$1,410,000 common stock, received in exchange \$1,100,000 of the new 5 per cent. bonds, \$550,000 of the preferred stock and \$700,000 of the new common stock. The Securities of the Colored Cotton Co. were \$2,000,000 six per cent. bonds and \$2,700,000 four per cent. common stock. An exchange of bonds was offered, and as for the common stock, the holders had the right to exchange it for the preferred stock of the Canadian Cottons, at the ratio of four old for three new, but in addition thereto, the Colored Cotton shareholders had the privilege of purchasing, pro rata of their old holdings, \$1,000,000 new preferred stock at par, each of such shares carrying with it a bonus of two new common. Thus was accounted for the issue of \$3,800,000 five per cent. bonds, \$3,575,000 six per cent. preferred stock and \$2,700,000 common stock of the Canadian Cottons, Limited.

David Morrice was the pioneer of the cotton business of Canada. When he came to Canada in 1855, not a yard of cotton was manufactured in the whole country, and quite possibly the idea of starting a cotton mill had never even entered the mind of man, save as a wild dream. Yet it was only a few years ago that the firm he founded in Montreal, namely, D. Morrice & Co., controlled the output of no less than forty cotton and woolen mills, it was claimed, although of late it has confined its attention to a much smaller number. The firm of D. Morrice & Co. was founded by Mr. Morrice shortly after he came to Montreal, in 1862, and is still in business, mainly as the selling agents of cotton and woolen or knitting mills in which, in most of instances, the Morrice family has considerable financial interest.

The first cotton mill to be organized in Canada—or certainly one of the first, if not the very first—was the old V. Hudson Cotton Co., which afterwards became the Hochelaga Cotton Co. David Morrice took a leading part in the organization of this pioneer Hudson Company. The Hochelaga Cotton Co. was later taken in by the Dominion Cotton Co., which in turn was taken over by the Dominion Textile Co. and, in fact, was the company a minority of whose shareholders instituted a fight against absorption and succeeded in obtaining a verdict in their favor. This verdict, it may be remarked, in passing, may or may not have been of advantage to the successful appellants, but it established a ruling in favor of minority stockholders which will certainly be heeded by majority shareholders and, as there is reason to believe, has only recently been a curb on certain ambitious projects.

In addition to the above, David Morrice was associated also with the organization of the Montreal Cotton Co., and it is said that he probably had a hand in every other cotton company of any importance ever organized in Canada. He, however, did not confine his activities to the cotton and textile trades. He was also an ice man. He started the very first ice company ever started in Montreal. It was called the D. Morrice Ice Co., and one does not have to be very ancient to remember the name of the company which associated itself with that pleasant feeling in the summer, which feeling became more general about the time the ice company was formed. The D. Morrice Ice Co. later became the City Ice Co., which is still in business, in Montreal, although the original proprietor parted with all his interests years ago. He identified himself with many other business undertakings, the prosperity of which in this later day is significant of the shrewdness of their promoters. For instance, he was probably the principal organizer and owner of the Dominion Transport Company, which not so many years ago was taken over by the C.P.R. in order to provide facilities for their constantly increasing business. He also took a prominent part in the promotion of the Park and Island Railway, which, as most Montrealers are aware, was taken over less than half a dozen years since by the Montreal Street Railway.

Mr. Morrice is president of the Canadian Colored Cotton Co., if the company of which he and the late A. F. Gault were the organizers some sixteen years ago, may any longer be said to have an existence, now that it has changed its name to Canadian Cottons, Ltd. The vice-president of the company is Sir Edward Clouston, the general manager being Mr. A. O. Dawson, and the sec-treas., A. Bruce. The directors are Senator Beique, C. R. Hosmer, George Caverhill, D. Morrice, jr., A. A. Morrice and T. King, of Boston. The Canadian Cottons, as explained, practically wipes out the Mount Royal Spinning Co. and the Gibson Mills, and the D. Morrice, Ltd., is the selling agent for all, as well as for the Penmans, Ltd., of which D. Morrice is also president. The D. Morrice, Ltd., probably also sells for the Auburn Mills, of Peterboro, so that it represents a complete line of grey and bleached cottons, tickings, shirtings, denims, ginghams, fine dress goods, flannelettes, yarns, prints, a full line of knitted underwear and similar lines of goods, all of which are manufactured within the Dominion.

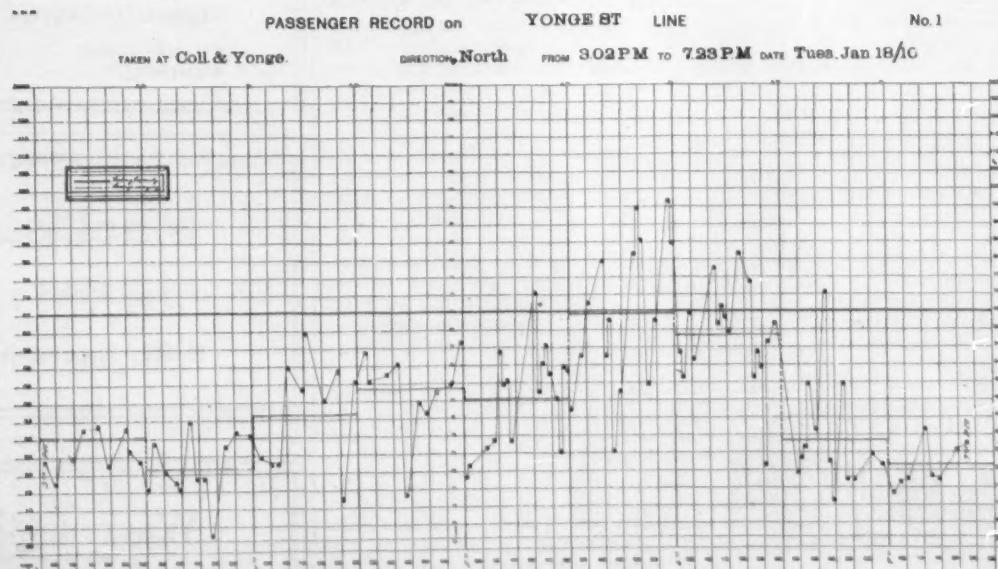
Outside of these associated manufacturing interests, he holds many directorates and official positions, such as the presidency of the Montreal Investment and Freehold Co., and of the McKay Institute (for the deaf and dumb), member of the Board of Management of the Montreal General Hospital, member of the council of the Montreal Art Association, director of the Dominion Textile Co. and the Royal Victoria Life Insurance Co. He is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade and belongs to the Mount Royal Club, St. James' Club, Forest and Stream and others.

Mr. Morrice was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1831, and after leaving school engaged in mercantile business in Dublin, Liverpool, London, and Manchester. Upon coming to Canada in 1855, he went direct to Toronto, where he remained for seven years, after which he removed to Montreal, where the greater portion of his life has been spent and where he has met with such great business success.

The Elder-Dempster steamer Benin carried this week from Montreal destined for South Africa the largest cargo that this country has ever sent there. Articles of varied uses, from clothes-pins to motor cars, were in the consignment.

The Census and Statistics Monthly reports that the average condition of spring wheat is 77 for 1910 against 84.57 for 1909. Oats is 79.57 for all Canada, which is lower than the averages for the East. In the three Northwest Provinces the condition of spring wheat is 62, of oats 58.62, and of barley 63.60. The estimated yield of fall wheat in the country is 18,724,000 bushels, being 26.47 per acre.

Keeping Tab on the Street Cars.



The above chart tells the Manager and the other transportation experts of the Toronto Railway Company a good many things that they have to know. Periodically the company sends out counters who station themselves at street corners and keep tab on the number of cars that pass them on a given line, within a certain period of time. From the figures they bring into the office afterwards, the chart experts compile charts such as the one above. Each black square represents a street car passing the point where the counter is stationed, at the time indicated in the bottom row of figures. The double line about the centre of this chart represents the seating capacity of each car, and the uneven line below that indicates the average carrying capacity. By this means the Manager can tell at a glance what line is doing its share of work. An overloaded line shows itself at a glance. Similarly, if too many cars are running on any route to adequately care for the people carried, the chart will make it clear.

Bank of Montreal

(Established 1817.)

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL (all paid up) \$14,400,000.00
REST, - - - - - 12,000,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS - - - - - 358,311.05

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RESERVE AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$5,000,000
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4 1/2% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

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President - - - - - SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN
Vice-President - - - - - JONATHAN HODGSON, Esq.
General Manager - - - - - E. F. HERBEN

Paid-up Capital - - - - - \$6,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits - - - - - 4,602,157
Deposits (Nov. 30) - - - - - 49,471,694
Assets - - - - - 66,800,510

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General Banking Business transacted. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at best current rates.

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on the face of which is shown the exact amount of money you will receive in the various foreign countries. They are issued in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$500. Are Self-identifying and are accepted at first-class stores, hotels, railway and steamship companies in addition to our regular paying banks, located throughout the world.

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5% to 6%

The above attractive income return can be secured from a number of the bonds which we are offering at the present time.

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MONTREAL

Imperial Bank

of Canada
HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO.

Capital authorized \$10,000,000.00
Capital subscribed 5,600,000.00
Capital paid up 5,440,000.00
Reserve Fund 8,440,000.00

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ASSURANCE COMPANY

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Head Office, Toronto

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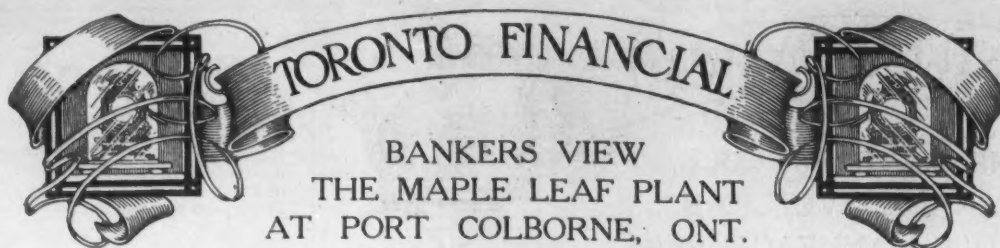
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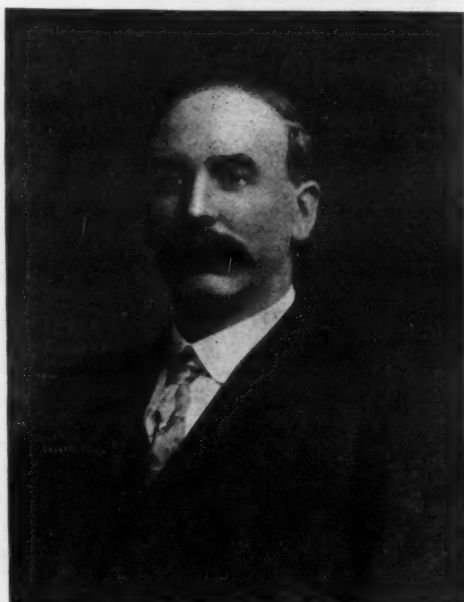
Ottawa, Ont. Washington, D.C., U.S.A.



TORONTO, SEPT. 1, 1910.

WHEN Cawthra Mulock & Co. in April of this year extended to investors an opportunity to enroll their names as shareholders of the Maple Leaf Milling Company, the public was not slow to respond. There was at the time some little criticism heard, but the custom which has become pretty general in Canada these days, of allowing a subscriber to pay for his preferred shares and then tucking in his pocket a wad of common shares as a bonus. Maple Leaf shareholders secured a proportion of twenty-five per cent. of their preferred allotment in the form of these common shares. One might surmise that as these common shares had originally no intrinsic value, that after they were listed, the small shareholders would make haste to take a sure profit and dispose of them, at the same time retaining the preferred for which they paid par. But since April last the transactions on the stock exchanges in these common shares have been infrequent, with the price stiffening as the demand accented, and it is safe to state that over fifty per cent. of the individual shareholders still possess their common stock. Such a state of affairs would appear to indicate that the majority of the shareholders of the Maple Leaf Company have such faith in the future earning power of this concern that they regard their common shares as possessing certain investment value. Possibly they argue that they are in the same boat as Mr. Cawthra Mulock, and are quite content with their position. For while the small shareholders secured a smattering of the common shares, Mr. Mulock holds the bulk of them, and the fact of the matter is that unless this milling company proves the ultimate success originally hoped for, that Mr. Mulock will make no profit out of the flotation. The bulk of his holdings being in common shares, the originator of the milling enterprise cannot dispose of them—presuming he had a mind to—until the actual value of common shares has been demonstrated. Mr. Mulock, in other words, could not sell his common shares at to-day's market price because the effect of throwing even a thousand shares on the market would be to kill the market.

He must wait until Maple Leaf Milling Company has actually "made good," until there is a firm market for the common shares, and when that time arrives, he may—if he so elects—step in and sell his large holdings. Mr. Mulock has in the Maple Leaf Company done exactly what William Mackenzie and his associates did in the matter of the Canadian Northern Railway Company: they distributed everything but the common stock, and they took the common stock as theirs. This appears



HEDLEY SHAW,
Vice-President and Managing Director of the Maple
Leaf Milling Company.

to be a pretty sound position to assume, for it means that the man who did all the hard thinking and the hard work in the first place, and who evolved the valuable idea, must take his profit last, and must actually create his profit before he takes it. Whoever claims to be the author of the plan to create the merger now known as the Maple Leaf Milling Company—whether Mr. Cawthra Mulock or Mr. Hedley Shaw, vice-president and managing director—the fact remains that up to date everything has gone nicely. Both the preferred and common shares are in a strong position for their brief advent on the market.

On Saturday last Mr. Mulock and his associates on the board filled a special train composed of Pullmans and a buffet car with representative bankers and brokers, with a sprinkling of financial newspapermen, and whirled the party over the Grand Trunk tracks down to Port Colborne, there to see what a real up-to-date mill looked like. The majority of those that made the trip were of the opinion that they would be enabled to view only the foundations of this mammoth mill. Consequently many voiced their surprise at the exhibition of the headway that had been made in concrete construction. The huge mill, with the adjoining elevator which, when completed, will house nearly a million bushels of grain, are already half completed, and a glance at the strategic position the industry holds is enough to convince one that Port Colborne for such a purpose has been heretofore overlooked, and that in the future it will most probably figure as the site of other big industries. For years Hedley Shaw, the miller, had been looking around to see if there was not some way in which he could, in a measure, out-distance all the other milling companies in Canada. He had his mills at St. Catharines, Welland, Thorold, Kenora, and out in Brandon, but he felt that all these only put him on the same basis as the other leading milling concerns of the country. Five or six years ago, while studying the evolution of the milling industry of the country, he in his own mind decided that if there was any one

point that would give a Canadian Milling Company an advantage, it would be somewhere about Port Colborne.

The visit made last Saturday afforded an opportunity of seeing what rapid headway the Maple Leaf Company had made on the erection of the new seven thousand barrel mill which it is to have at that point. Already four storeys of the seven have been completed, and the contractors have promised that the roof will be on the mill before the snow flies again. The contract for the necessary machinery and equipment were all let some time ago, and delivery is to start the beginning of 1911, so that the whole of it will be installed in time to permit of the company producing at the rate of four thousand barrels a day by the time the wheat starts coming in from the crop of 1911.

How the Automobile Affects Other Industries

By WILLIAM HARLEY PORTER

In any study of the value to the country of the automobile industry, the utility of the article itself and its powerful influence on modern business methods intrude as automatically as King Charles' head was wont to appear in Mr. Dick's famous monograph.

But we must try resolutely to keep that phase out of the present discussion, and confine ourselves for the present to the effect of the coming of the automobile upon other industries, more or less closely allied.

To-day thirty-five per cent. of the world's rubber goes into automobile tires. There are between thirty-five and forty factories in the United States devoted almost exclusively to tire-making, while the total number of rubber factories in the country in 1905 (latest available United States census statistics) was two hundred and twenty-four, with a capitalization at that time of \$46,297,537. Though the proportion making tires is small, many of them are busy with articles made necessary by the coming of the automobile.

It must be understood that the percentage of automobiles manufactured, or built, is very small in comparison with those that are assembled. Strictly speaking, of course, every automobile-maker must buy some parts, otherwise he would be obliged to manufacture his lamp lenses and rubber tires, and to smelt aluminum, run a steel mill, a brass factory, carpet looms, an electrical apparatus establishment, a wood-working plant, an asbestos-cement mill, steel-ball, steel-rod, and steel-plate factories, a tannery, a woolen mill, and a few other odds and ends.

As a matter of fact, the great majority of forged-steel front axles meets on the assembling floor other parts which have had their origin in nearly every part of the Union, to say nothing of from three to seven foreign lands.

Any foundry which can successfully execute commercial forgings can take all the orders it can fill, and at its own prices.

Wood-working plants are getting some of the good things, too. Carriage men who are wise enough and smart enough to make good automobile bodies are making more money than they ever did in their lives before, and paying bigger pay-rolls. Even lumber-yards, which have never done any mill work, are turning out bodies.

Have you thought of the quantity of glass that has been absorbed by automobile wind-shields? A very respectable quantity it is; enough to stiffen materially prices on the grades demanded. Fortunately the glass-supply can be increased almost at will in this country. It is just a question of hiring the capable labor required and paying the wages. This country can stand a lot of that.

Tin workers are getting their share, a very generous one, too. There are entire factories in the tin and granite ware business that have put in large departments to make automobile radiators, hoods, and fenders.

Umbrella-makers have increased their plants in order to make automobile tops. An Ohio umbrella-factory which for years had a national sale of advertising-sun-shades for delivery wagons, and was not swamped with orders at that, now makes automobile tops and is employing several times its old number of men. Its community, a small one, appreciates the resultant prosperity. In Jackson, Michigan, there is another concern that will turn out this year 100,000 tops, and that is going perceptibly.

Turn which way you will, these manufacturing shifts to the new and better-paying industry confronts you. A Detroit house makes marine engines; the fact is embodied in its firm name, and it wants to be known all over the country as a marine engine factory. But the fact is it sold this year \$350,000 worth of marine engines and \$1,500,000 worth of automobile engines. Yes, and it cost the house \$50,000 to sell its marine engines, but not a penny of selling expense to dispose of its automobile motors.

In several lines industries have been well-nigh created, out of hand, by the automobile. It has made aluminum a commercial success as a metal, for it amounted to nothing, almost, a dozen years ago. The Buyer's Index of a prosperous trade paper devoted to the automobile and motorcycle, list fifty-seven electrical concerns which make apparatus needed by these vehicles. And electrical workers are very well paid, by the way. The acetylene-lamp business is a big and well-developed industry, which owes its prosperity mainly to the automobile.

Trunk-makers, curled-hair importers and manufacturers, hot and cold bottle makers, have all found new customers for products which have been fostered amazingly by the automobile age.

And the raiment-makers—who can estimate their share of new business created by motoring? The dry goods trade has benefited much more largely than might be imagined, till one recalls the tops, the rugs, the carpets, the interior furnishing of electric cars and the limousines, and the sheeting for covers—that are demanded.

Upon this foundation countless savings-bank accounts are being built at a rate most gratifying to the bankers, and the importance of the automobile to the transportation systems of this country is momentous enough to be told in a chapter by itself.—Harper's Weekly.

Hon. Wm. Gibson, President. J. Turnbull, Vice-President and General Manager.

BANK OF HAMILTON

Head Office, Hamilton, Ont.

Capital Paid-Up \$ 2,500,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,000,000
Total Assets 35,000,000

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opening new accounts.

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ESTABLISHED 1874.

TOTAL DEPOSITS
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1899 - - - - - \$ 8,385,250
1909 - - - - - \$ 28,776,193

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New York

The Western Land Agent

An Interesting Letter from South Fort George

SATURDAY NIGHT has received the accompanying letter from a resident of South Fort George. This gentleman, along with others, is under the misapprehension that SATURDAY NIGHT has in some manner condemned Fort George, South Fort George and all the surrounding region. SATURDAY NIGHT has done nothing of the kind. What SATURDAY NIGHT has done is to condemn misstatements, overstatements, half truths and absolute falsehoods in the promotion literature of the Natural Resources Security Company. When a man buys a barrel labeled XXX flour he expects flour and not bran. When a man purchases a lot under the impression that he is to be within a few blocks of a railway station and then finds later on that he has not a business lot, but a rural residential lot, he has a right to some explanation.

When Eastern men in February last purchased lots in Fort George from the Natural Resources Security Company under the impression that the railway line between Fort George and Vancouver was an assured fact (this the advertisements inferred) to find out in March through the columns of TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway had at that time come to no decision as to whether such a railway would be constructed, there is just cause for complaint.

The Natural Resources Security Company did in their promotion literature tend to deceive the public; not in the richness of the Fort George section of British Columbia, nor in their claim that Fort George would be a centre of population, but in the fact that they did without warrant make claims pertaining to their town site which were not substantiated by the facts at the time of publication.

For aught we know, or aught the Natural Resources Security Company knows, Fort George may be a second Chicago in the years to come, and again it may not; but these facts or fancies do not give the Natural Resources Security Company or any other land selling corporation the necessary warrant to place other than the absolute facts in its newspaper advertising and other promotion literature when such advertisements and promotion literature tends to deceive the intending purchaser.

This is what the Natural Resources Security Company has done and this is what SATURDAY NIGHT quarrels with.

The Canadian West wants Eastern capital and strong, able-bodied Eastern men. The best possible guarantee that these will be secured is to tell the truth, the bald, bare truth, and nothing but the truth, regarding the possibilities of the West.

The overstatements and deceptions of Western



Central Avenue, in the townsite of Fort George. In addition to the buildings shown in the picture, the Natural Resources Security Company is constructing a hotel on the vacant lot in the foreground to the left.

land agents are not necessary for the future welfare of Fort George or any other centre. The truth is quite sufficient.

Here's a bumper to the health of all the Fort Georges. May they grow fast and live long, and may their land agents hereafter confine themselves to the truth.

South Fort George, B.C.,
August 10th, 1910.

Toronto Saturday Night,
Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen.—In your paper I have, several times of late, noticed articles directed against the alleged frauds of the Natural Resources Security Company, Limited, in the sale of lots in the townsite of Fort George, and in particular, in your issue of July 30th, wherein you reproduced several photographs of supposed scenes in the town of Fort George. I am writing neither to confirm your charges of fraud against the Natural Resources Security Company, nor to defend them against your charges, as I am not interested in any townsite, but as a citizen of the Fort George District, full of enthusiasm over the future it has in prospect, I would like to call attention to certain mistakes you have made in your published articles.

Whether the Natural Resources Security Co. be guilty of the charges you have made against them or not, there are thousands of others who have acquired property interests in Central British Columbia, who are in no way associated with the Natural Resources Security Co., and who object to your articles as suggesting the inference that the entire Fort George District is a fraud perpetrated upon the public and everyone interested there is *par-ticeps criminis*.

Your purpose is very commendable, for the journal that will champion the cause of the people and expose



Fraser Avenue, in the townsite of Fort George, the promotion of the Natural Resources Security Company.

perpetrated frauds deserves nothing but praise, knowing as we do, how richly their silence might be rewarded by the paid advertising of the swindler. And any well-directed and bona fide efforts to expose fraudulent schemes emanating from our section can count upon the support and co-operation of all honest men of our community, but we do insist that you should take pains to inform yourself by a direct investigation, that your aim may be true and your shaft, when fired, shall fly straight to the heart of the culprit, and not glance aside to injure the innocent bystander.

There are five steamers plying upon the rivers in the Fort George section this summer, and even at this early stage, considerable commerce is being carried on, and water navigated for almost a thousand miles. With daily automobile service from Ashcroft to Soda Creek, and steamers on the river, the traveller at the present time finds access to this country at the present time surrounded with few hardships, and hundreds have come in this summer, investing in lands or preparing to establish in business, in anticipation of the growth that the advent of the Grand Trunk Railway is destined to bring to this community. And with the coming of the people, necessarily a town sprang up, regardless of the fact that the proposed townsite of the Grand Trunk Company had not yet been put on the market.

For a number of years there has been a small settlement, with general stores, saw-mill, etc., upon the land which fronts on the Fraser River, and is adjacent to the Hudson Bay Property, and the Indian Reserve, on the south. With the coming of new settlers it was natural to expect that this settlement would form the nucleus around which the town would grow, and such was the case. The Northern Development Company sub-divided the ground into town lots and placed them on the market for sale, the town being registered as South Fort George, and sometimes called Old Fort George. The owners of the townsite did not launch forth an expensive advertising campaign for the purpose of selling the lots to outside investors, "unsight-unseen," but for the most part the lots were sold to people who wanted a site for some business purpose, or who had seen what they were getting and were satisfied with the investment.

The Natural Resources Security Company, Limited, has nothing to do with South Fort George, and South Fort George has nothing to do with the Natural Resources Security Company, but the actual town, and the only town, at present existing in the Fort George District is at South Fort George, and the pictures which you published in your issue of July 30th were scenes in South Fort George, and not taken upon the townsite of the Natural Resources Security Company. Two of the pictures which you published were ones I took myself. I am enclosing some pictures taken upon the townsite of the Natural Resources Security Company, which show conditions as they exist to-day, except that a hotel has been partially constructed by the promoters of the townsite since the picture was taken, and consequently is not shown in the picture.

Upon the townsite of the Natural Resources Security Company at the present time there is one store, a branch of the store of Kennedy & Blair, who have their main store at South Fort George. There are, probably, sixty or seventy people at present on their townsite, but perhaps not more than ten or twelve not on the pay roll of or in some way affiliated with the Natural Resources Security Company. They claim, however, that they have advised their clients against coming to the district this year.

As stated above, South Fort George is the only actual town existing at the present time in the Fort George District. As shown in the illustrations published in your issue of July 30, the Traders Bank, and the Bank of British North America have already established quarters here. Their quarters, as shown in the picture, may seem somewhat crude to those accustomed to the old-established city, but it must be remembered that the town, at the time the pictures were taken, was only a few months old, and that it takes time to build substantial buildings. Within a week the Traders Bank will be housed in commodious quarters in a new building now almost completed, and the Bank of British North America has bought a site and is putting up a building for its own use. Business sites have also been secured by the Northern Crown Bank, the Eastern Townships Bank, and the Bank of Toronto. South Fort George has three general stores, two meat markets, bakeries, barber shops, and many other business houses. It has a saw mill in operation and a larger one under construction. It is on the Fraser River, and has the only suitable landing place for the steamers near the junction of the Fraser and the Nacho Rivers. It is at this place where the B.C. Express Co. and the Fort George Lumber & Navigation Company have their boat landings and warehouses. A commodious hotel is under construction, and other substantial improvements are being made, establishing the town on a permanent basis, it being not more than a mile from the site where it is presumed that the station of the Grand Trunk will be. The Government is to erect buildings costing ten thousand dollars, and Mr. Walker, the Government agent, recently had a meeting of citizens called to decide by vote upon the location of the buildings. There were 140 citizens present at the meeting and 138 voted in favor of a site in South Fort George. The Natural Resources Security Company and their allies refused to participate in the meeting, but set forth their actual voting strength by submitting a letter of protest, bearing some sixty signatures.

As stated above, I am writing only to correct mistakes already made in your former publications, hoping to right the wrong impressions that may have been created, and I therefore request that you give my letter a place in your columns, and urge that you send a representative to make a personal tour of our country and get first-hand knowledge that you may know whereof you speak in future.

Sincerely yours,

J. VINCENT SHAW.

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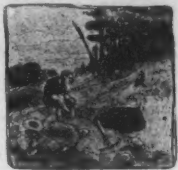
NAME
ADDRESS

The first factory for the manufacture of beet root sugar in British Columbia is being organized at Mission City by the Fraser Valley Sugar Works, Limited, which will make the fourth in Canada. Two of these are in

Ontario and one in Alberta. Much attention is being given to the subject now in England, and in several countries efforts are being made to induce the farmer to grow beets to warrant the erection of factories.



COMMENT ON COBALT



"EXPERIENCE teaches fools" is a saying ages old, and in this age its true message has been lost sight of. What the words really are meant to convey is that experience, which is the phenomenon of cause and effect, or effect after cause, is calculated to impress even a fool. This is indeed a tribute to the potency of experience. Boys have a game, we will call it a game, of throwing stones in the air and shouting "Whatever goes up, whatever comes down, let every man look out for his crown." In this process the law of gravitation is duly held in respect, and every boy participating and any others in the neighborhood have a fear of the descending stone, and govern themselves accordingly.

Stocks that are shot up on the stock exchanges come down again, generally. Some sink again as quickly as they go up, while others settle by the parachute drop, but, as a rule, they get there.

It is now four years since the process of shooting Cobalt stocks in the air was undertaken. In the answering decline many heads were hit, and the sores are yet unhealed. The festive boys who made the game recognized it as such and largely stood aside, and it was the innocent onlookers who got hit. Now, there are indications that the boys are gathering together their missiles for another shoot. The report in Gold and Dross of last week of the man who received a wire to buy Temiskaming, Beaver and Ophir, is an indication of this. How very apparent it all now is. Temiskaming and Beaver, a vestige of excuse can be framed for these, but Ophir—no. This process of using wires by brokers to people with whom they have no connections should be frowned upon and exposed by publicity. It was used largely to propagate Otis. Propagate is a good word.

The thing is that the stock mining fraternity have waited in vain for any sign of returning public appetite for their wild cat shares and have banded together to add such leaven to the market as will induce the lambs to follow. Lamb also is a good word: it not only indicates a fleece which may be shorn and shorn again, but it also betokens the human and lamb like tendency to follow a leader. "Where one sheep goes the other will follow," even if the one sheep is a dummy, a wolf in sheep's clothing.

Is there a chance of putting up the general Cobalt list? Certainly yes—by manipulation. Will the lambs follow? Has the wolf been recognized in masquerade? I think so. I do not think the present move will be successful, the game is too well worn. Temiskaming has been advanced ten cents per share, and it is said that Beaver is to follow, yet the history of South East Coleman, which embraces the Temiskaming, Beaver, Ophir and Rochester, is to date 21 cents, paid in dividends, and even this amount has not been justified. Twenty-one cents on 2,500,000 shares, against a capital outlay of hundreds of thousands, or even a million and more. I do not think \$1,000,000 would cover the money spent in mining in South East Coleman in a life of four years. This is a fact which will hardly stimulate Mr. Lamb.

There was much said about the advent of cheap power in Cobalt six months gone. Then I ventured the guess it would fall short of increasing the output, and the output of Cobalt is less to-day than a year ago. Then Crown Reserve was pouring forth its treasures, now it is limping. Kerr Lake is following the example of La Rose and sending out great quantities of low grade ore. Neither the Crown Reserve or the Kerr Lake, or the La Rose for that matter are building a concentrator indicating either a lack of faith in the process or in prospective tonnage of low grade ore. Taking the situation all in all, I think the public are sick of Cobalt stocks; they have had their day. Referring again to the general Cobalt market, it is well to point out that all the professional Cobalt element are more or less loaded up with Cobalt stocks, and that the burden is growing more wearisome all the time. The present effort is a last grand attempt, I take it, to get the public in. Now, these people who recognize that their holdings are more or less worthless paper all want to sell. Naturally they wish to sell at the highest possible figure. Now, let us figure what amount of money all this would involve, not at any increment, but at present market prices, figuring that one-third of the capitalization is in the hands of brokers and professionals:

Mine	One-third capital	Market price	Amount
Beaver	\$666,666	\$0.24	\$159,999
City of Cobalt	500,000	0.24	120,000
Chambers-Ferland	833,333	0.16	133,333
Cobalt Lake	1,333,333	0.15	200,000
Crown Reserve	1,666,666	2.50	1,666,666
Hargraves	833,333	0.25	208,333
			\$2,487,998

I have taken six of the Cobalt mines as figured above, and the result is, as stated above, over two millions. The people who go to make this Cobalt market, and those who dabble in the game, should reflect on these figures. There are over five times six in the Cobalt market, and we may multiply the two millions by five, giving us ten millions. That ten more millions may be taken from the public for Cobalt mines is not to be thought of. But these figures show what those who are vainly endeavoring to keep the interest in Cobalts alive are really fighting for.

Kerr Lake has recently taken a flutter up around the \$7 mark again. This was somewhat unexpected, but finds an explanation in the closing of the books and the calling in of the stock for dividend purposes. It is possible the public may sell much stock after it goes ex-dividend, having acted on the belief that the market would recover the dividend. The annual meeting of this company is on the fourth Monday in September, and, as there is no doubt a persistent short interest, there will probably be somebody on hand to ask questions. Probably Scheffels may take a hand in the game.

There is no attempt on my part to disparage the power supplied to Cobalt in its relation to the camp's economy. I understand the cost of production with the McKinley-Darrah has been lessened 6 cents per ounce. With the ore in sight of the mine based at 5,000,000 ounces, this means an increment of \$300,000, or more than 10 per cent. of the capitalization. What it has done with this mine it will do with others.

Gossip has it that a settlement is to be effected soon between the Nova Scotia and Peterson Lake. This is as it should be, though I can't see that it will do the former much good, that is, marketwise. The latest development in the litigation, or the latest made known to the public, is that the Peterson Lake Company is clapping an injunction on the whole dump, pending a division of the same. In the old days in the Klondike diggings there were numberless cases of encroachment, and the precedent there established was that if one man trespassed on another's property and mixed product of both claims, the dump

practically reverted to the victim of the trespass. With these the circumstances, one would conceive the Nova Scotia's position a bad one. I am very much of the opinion that Peterson Lake holds the best speculative features of all the Cobalt cheap stocks, or any of them for that matter.

Purdy & Company, whose address is 35 Broad street, New York, is "circularizing" Little Nipissing. After reading this circular, which, like most such, is well written, one cannot wonder that people who are confiding are led to buy stock. Here is an extract that reads like a Cobalt romance:

Since January shipments have been commenced from this lease and the LITTLE NIPISSING COMPANY is to-day earning from the shipments of low-grade ore only \$400 a day net, or \$125,200 a year.

These earnings are above all expenses of mining and shipping the ore and are produced without touching a pound of the high-grade ore. The earnings are produced in the course of development work, and since the LITTLE NIPISSING COMPANY first began the shipments of low-grade ore from the Peterson Lake lease two tons of ore have been put in sight by development work for every ton that has been taken out. Of the ore that has been shipped from the Peterson Lake lease of the LITTLE NIPISSING, the average value is \$500 a ton or less. Some of the ore found in these workings runs from \$2,000 to \$6,000 a ton in silver. All of this ore has been left in the mine.

And still the stocks sell at a few cents a share. What's the matter?

As we go to press the game of washing up the Cobalts keeps merrily on. One or two suckers are coming in. Beaver has made a new strike. It needs it. At 25 cents the proposition figures out half a million, which is a lot of money for a bunch of Christmas trees and a small mining plant. Since Beaver first came before the public, it has had about fifty strikes—more or less. In the fall of 1908 it had them every day or two.

Temiskaming is exhibiting ore said to be from the 400 foot level. The man who saw it come from there should be on exhibition also. A little over a year ago The Toronto World published a letter from one Richardson to "Bob" Shillington. It ran something like this: "The mine is now turning out three tons of high grade ore per day," etc. It afterwards got over it. It is my opinion the Temiskaming will get over this attack; just give it time.

It is a strange thing how the mines have an epidemic of "strikes." They are due soon to have a corresponding epidemic of clumps.

The cat has nine lives; the Cobalt wild cat has 99.

The Temiskaming mine, no doubt, has good ore on the 400 foot level, but there is no reason to believe that this deposit will prove other than what those developed on Temiskaming before, namely, pockets. All ore deposits are pockets more or less, but Temiskaming's ore is more than usually such. I was down on the 300 foot level of the Temiskaming about fourteen months ago. Then there was a great fuss being made about the strike of ore at this level, all sorts of exaggeration. The facts, as I saw them, were that in a drift of about 30 feet there was the inception of a shoot at one end about 3 inches wide. This evidently played out. The market being made for Temiskaming is pure manipulation. Divide anything you hear about Temiskaming by about 7 and you will be near the truth.

Shepherd

Correctives and Real Progress

By H. M. P. ECKARDT

IN a cable despatch the other day the London correspondent of the New York Evening Post had this to say of Canadian affairs: "In spite of the prevalent activity and prosperity in that country, the tendency here is to watch Canadian developments somewhat anxiously. The highest quarters apprehend a severe strain on some of the railway finances as a result of recent labor concessions." In conjunction with this we have to note that the intimation has come from London, through Canadian sources, that a number of the financial houses there, which have been actively concerned with the placing of our security issues, have decided to give the market a rest for a few months. This decision of theirs is said to be a result of the slow sale experienced by recent issues handled by them and coming from the Dominion. Still another despatch stated that the London financiers, or some of them, were disposed to regard the great activity of the industrial merger promoters in this country as a sign that the extra prosperous era was approaching a culmination. In view of these candid expressions of opinion, it is increasingly apparent that the partial shortage of the Western wheat crop of 1910 will not be devoid of beneficial effects. It is quite clear already that the somewhat unfavorable crop weather experienced by the Western provinces has had an effect in sobering the speculative enthusiasm of the Western residents, and that it has made the Eastern business men more cautious about undertaking new liabilities. In that respect it has been beneficial. Those of us who had been counting upon a new high record in the matter of Western yield, as a result of the record acreage planted, may, perhaps, find a measure of consolation in reflecting that another bumper yield this fall might possibly have stimulated the speculative spirit to a point at which a serious breakdown or reaction would become a practical certainty. And in such a breakdown there might easily enough be developments which would provide for us a really serious setback.

As things are at present, we may hope, reasonably enough, that the moderate scaling down of expectations that has occurred, together with the measure of banking liquidation which ensued recently while the monetary stringency was a subject of complaint, and the temporary disinclination of the London market to take our new securities in unlimited quantities, will prove to be sufficient in the way of correctives to place us in an entirely sound and satisfactory position from which to make the next strong forward movement. Among the well-informed business men and financiers there are few who believe that such reaction as may occur in this country will be of long duration. A very reliable indication as to the views of the foremost financiers in regard to this subject is to be seen in the attitude of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. in the matter of providing new branch lines and extensions. One of the high officials, who was asked

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as to probable effects when the crop news looked blackest, said there would be no cessation or diminution of the C.P.R.'s new construction work in the West, and that branch lines, extensions, improvements, etc., would be pushed just as actively as ever. It may be assumed also that the work on the Grand Trunk Pacific will go forward quite as actively as if there had been no partial shortage. As a matter of fact, railway construction in the Canadian West might be carried on to better advantage because of a depression in the United States and a crop shortage in the Dominion. Those occurrences will have the effect of setting free much labor of which contractors in this country are in need. The dull, reactionary tendency now showing itself in the United States iron trade may also be effective in enabling the railways to construct new mileage with advantage, inasmuch as it tends to increase the purchasing power of the capital expended by them.

Another indication that those who know best have confidence in the future is seen in the increase of 1 per cent. in the regular C.P.R. dividend. When they took action on the dividend the directors had before them the most up-to-date information regarding Western conditions. If they considered that Canada was in for a seri-

ous or prolonged depression they would hardly have voted to increase the dividend obligations of the company. On the one hand they had to consider that the operating expenses during the remainder of the current fiscal year will be materially increased through the wage increases granted to the trainmen and conductors; and on the other they had to think of the practical certainty of a decreased volume of traffic, as a result of the short Western wheat yield. When, under those circumstances, the dividend was increased it can be taken as an intimation of faith in the immediate future.

However, although it may be that no depression of importance is ahead of the Dominion, it is nevertheless a time for the exercise of caution in the undertaking of new liabilities. Prudent men, East and West, are taking steps to keep their liabilities well in hand. There is the matter of all those new merger securities to consider. What has become of them all is not exactly understood by the general public. It is possible enough that parties who have borrowed heavily in connection with some of these transactions may be required themselves to take up securities which they counted upon selling to the investment public.

INSURANCE THAT DOES NOT INSURE

How a Policy is Voided by Non-Payment of Premium—No Tick in the Insurance Business, says the law—Some Examples of Dishonest and Tricky Adjustments.

WRITTEN FOR "TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT" BY AN INSURANCE EXPERT.

ARTICLE NUMBER TWO.

NEARLY every reader of these articles will recognize this incident as his own experience with some local insurance agent.

The first of the month he calls.

"Good morning, Mr. Jones!" "How do you Smith?"

"Mr. Jones, I have just brought in the renewal receipt of the Great Eastern for \$2,500 and an interim receipt for that \$2,000 you told me to place yesterday, and here is a policy for the \$500 line on your stable. The whole thing amounts to \$97.00."

"Well, Smith, that is all right; but I am a little short to-day and—"

"Oh! that is all right, Mr. Jones, I always protect you, you know; I do not have to remit until the fifteenth of next month and any time before that will do. I always do that for my clients." And as the agent leaves the store you hear, "I like that fellow Smith, he always looks after a fellow's insurance."

Either this agent does not know the facts, or if he does he also knows that his opposition also pretends to do a credit business in insurance.

Almost every policy provides somewhere that the insurance is conditional on the payment of the premium; that words being such as "In consideration of the premium—"; "the assured having paid, etc.," or "This policy

Study your insurance policies, then if you are not perfectly sure of where you stand, have them examined by a disinterested expert. Don't burn down and study them afterward.

shall not be valid or binding on the company until the premium thereon is actually paid by the assured to the company or its authorized agents."

The following quotations from works by eminent legal authorities will, we hope, disillusion the public with regard to accepting credit for insurance premiums.

"Where the company has executed the policy, untruly believing the premium has been paid, or with the condition endorsed on the policy that it shall not take effect until the premium is paid, the company is not bound."

"The local agents have no authority whatever, I mean as respects these defendants, to do more than receive applications on the form furnished by the company, and grant interim receipts upon receipt of the premium."

Even the payment of the premium by note is not valid. "In the case of an interim receipt, the rule is that it is not within the scope of an agent's ostensible authority to take a promissory note or other security in lieu of cash, and that, the company is not liable upon the interim contract where the premium has not been paid in cash." The final court decision reads: "We are hardly prepared to hold that on the evidence before us the defendants are necessarily bound by the unauthorized act of their local agent in taking anything but cash for the premium on this risk. Every man may be naturally supposed to know that for an ordinary insurance on a mercantile stock he must pay the premium in cash."

In another case the assured was unable to collect because of non payment of premium "although (Judgment of Court of Appeal) it is true that he (the agent) signed a receipt and left it at the house of business of the plaintiffs, without actually getting the money."

This evil in fire insurance cannot be too soon remedied. In this, the province of Ontario is behind the province of Manitoba. There the Legislature when enacting Statutory Conditions provided in section No. 21:

"Any officer or agent of the company, who assumes on behalf of the company to enter into any written agreement relating to any matter connected with the insurance shall be deemed *prima facie* to be the agent of the company for the purpose, and THE DELIVERY OF ANY INTERIM RECEIPT OR POLICY BY AN AGENT OF THE COMPANY TO THE INSURED, OR HIS AGENT, SHALL, IN EVERY ACTION THEREIN TO RECOVER FOR LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, BE CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF THE PAYMENT OF THE PREMIUM REFERRED TO IN SUCH INTERIM RECEIPT OR POLICY; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the company from recovering the amount of any premium actually owed by the insured, and provided that, in any such action, the company may show that such premium has not in fact been paid, for the purpose of deducting the amount of such unpaid premium from the amount payable under any such interim receipt or policy."

Without in any way discriminating against the company, which is secured in its right to collect the premium even after the loss, the public are protected from the agent who pretends to insure (and which elsewhere than in Manitoba is but a pretence), because in Manitoba ONLY the company is bound in this matter by the act of its agent.

In Ontario the agent of the company assumes authority to give credit, contrary to the law in that regard; and in case of loss places his client at the generosity of the company; no penalty can be exacted from the agent, and the company benefits by this unauthorized act. Some companies in an effort to make their position absolute have this condition on the policy as a variation to the Statutory Conditions; you may depend that it put in the policy for the purpose that in case of loss, it will be exacted.

Contract Conditions on Face of Policy.

NOT alone by these variations and additions do the companies hedge themselves, but by the contract on the face of the policy they hedge by using such forms as the following inserted in various places in the contract: "Immediate loss or damage," "In case of buildings not more than two-thirds of the actual cash value thereof," "In no case shall be included any indirect, consequential or prospective damage whatever"; and, worse, these contract forms just quoted and others similar have been held to be "conditions precedent" to the contract, and in spite of plenty of insurance, heavy loss has been sustained by the assured. So general has been the practice of using

If your policy is filled with red ink variations and conditions, take it back to the agent and insist on a clean sheet.

this two-thirds clause that the public in the country and smaller towns never expect to get more.

THE APPLICATION PART OF THE CONTRACT.

It might be thought that all these precautions against the payment of loss were sufficient, but many of the companies evidently do not think so. As everyone in the insurance business knows the application is prepared by the companies' agent, frequently he signs it, often he hands it to the applicant to sign blank and afterwards fills it in. Sometimes the agent omits to state something material, or misstates some fact; besides, as conditions that increase hazard tend to increase rate, and as many agents are working to get business by quoting low rates, they frequently omit and sometimes misstate these conditions to their companies. Naturally we should expect the companies to be responsible for the acts of their agents. Such is not the case.

On the policy is placed a condition such as this: "Special reference being had to application of assured, on file at the head office of this company, which is its warranty and made a part of this policy." And on the bottom of the application in the smallest possible type so that it may not be read is a clause, the following being an example:

IT IS HEREBY DECLARED by the applicant that the foregoing is a just and true statement of all the facts and circumstances, condition, situation, value and risk of the property to be insured, that the annexed diagram, if any, shows all buildings and combustible materials within 100 feet of the same, that any change in relation to the facts as stated and shown within this application will be immediately notified to the Head Office of the Company in writing, and in case of loss if the property insured is found by appraisement or otherwise to have been overvalued in the survey and description on which the policy is founded, the Company shall only be liable in absence of fraud, for such proportion of the actual value as the amount insured bears to the value given in such survey or description, not exceeding three-fourths of the allowed cash value at time of the fire, and the said applicant hereby agrees, consents and covenants that the same shall be held to form the basis of the liability of the Company, and a warranty on his (them or her) part, whether this application is signed by him (them or her) or by an agent of the Company, or any other person in his (their or her) behalf.

We have on file a dozen different applications and every one contains a clause along similar lines.

This binds the assured to all the statements made on the application by the agent of the company, and makes

The Red Light.

On land and sea the red light indicates danger. Passing down a street you look sharp where the red light glows. On the railway it is a signal to stop. He who enters a red light district need not complain if he comes out without cash and without reputation.

There is a warning red on most of the insurance policies. Take out your fire insurance policy and look for red ink. Read, mark, learn and inwardly digest, and do not file that policy away until you thoroughly understand all the red ink conditions. When you do, it is dollars to buttons that you do not want that policy at any price. Now the agent will tell you that it is all right, his companies never use or resort to these conditions. Do not believe him. They are there for a purpose. Occasion to use them may come in your case quite as likely as in that of any other. There are several excellent companies with no red ink print on the policies. If you insist most others will eliminate them rather than lose your risk. At any cost insist on your policies being cleared of these "variations and additions." If your agent will not do it for you in some of his companies, there are other companies which will. That company which loads its policy with unfair red ink conditions should be regarded as a resident of the slums of insurance.

the agent the agent of the assured and not of the company.

The court records show many cases in which the companies have maintained this position, and there are thousands of cases where compromise settlements have been effected by quoting to the assured from the application these claimed wrong statements made by "HIS" agent.

R. J. MacLennan, in his excellent text-book, "Fire Insurance Law in Ontario," says: "If a person seeking insurance signs an application in blank, leaving it to the canvasser to obtain and fill in the required information, and the agent fails to do what he has promised, the company upon a loss happening may be relieved from liability. Verbal notice to the agent of the company is not sufficient when it should be in the application," and he there quotes decisions confirming his statement.

Fire insurance is about the only business in which the principal can make his agent the agent of another and hold that other responsible for the errors, omissions or misrepresentations made by the agent. Fortunately there are remedies for this and some of the other abuses that exist in fire insurance, and we shall later try to advise on these.

Insidious Variations.

WE come now to one of the most insidious and most undesirable of the variations; and because it has been declared valid by the courts, it is one requiring to be particularly guarded against.

Statutory Conditions No. 3 and 4 provide that notices given in writing to the company's agent shall be sufficient to bind the company.

As everyone who has insurance knows, the agent does everything possible to have the assured deal with him direct. He totally ignores Statutory Condition No. 23, which provides that notices must be given in writing, and he resents most strenuously any attempt made to advise the assured, as poaching on his preserves. He promises to do everything: "Only tell me and I will notify the company"; "That is alright, no notices will be necessary." If anyone warns the assured that his policy does not insure him or that he is violating its conditions, the agent usually does all in his power to discountenance the adviser, and pledges his word as one well-known to the assured that no attention need be paid to these warnings. But when the loss comes and the adjusters show the assured that these things were material, and did in fact void the policy, and he pleads that he told the agent, or that the agent knew, it is only to have the variation "STRIKING OUT THE WORDS, COMPANY OR ITS LOCAL AGENT" and substituting therefor the words "MANAGER OF THE COMPANY" called to his attention.

And moreover in many cases notice even in writing

to the agent will not bind the company. It was held in the case of a company having its head office in Ontario and having a similar variation in its policy, that notice to a local agent is insufficient. As very many companies have similar restrictions it is hardly safe to do other than ALWAYS NOTIFY THE COMPANY DIRECT.

The companies are quite willing to have the agents do all the soliciting and collecting; but warp and twist the law to make the very relationship they assist in establishing between the assured and their agents result in his undoing.

Appraisal versus Arbitration.

WE shall now deal with the variation which is used by many companies; which on the face of it appears entirely fair; which differs from the original clause in the policy apparently so little that many insurance men call it by the same name; but which the courts have decided to be neither just nor reasonable to be exacted of the assured. We refer to the "Appraisal Clause," which is substituted for Statutory Condition No. 16, the "Arbitration Clause."

The statutes provide that differences as to value, loss and damage shall be settled by ARBITRATION of one or three persons, and provide that where the full amount of the claim is awarded the costs shall follow the event and in other cases shall be in the discretion of the arbitrators.

Some of the objections to the Appraisal Clause are:

1. An appraisal under this clause is final. Even if it can be shown to have been utterly unfair and not in accord with the facts, it is doubtful if the finding can be successfully attacked. An award from an arbitration may be appealed. Appraisals are usually made from examination of the property, and outside of men trained and regularly employed by the companies it is almost impossible to get men with experience in the appraisal of fire losses, and to get men other than company adjusters who have had experience in losses in the many different lines of even a general store is almost impossible anywhere in Canada, and quite impracticable for the ordinary small merchant or manufacturer, because he does not know the men and because of the expense. He has to pay half the cost of an appraisal in any event.

The company adjuster well knows this, and in small losses plays the assured, stating that it will cost a large amount if he goes into an appraisal, etc., etc., and very frequently succeeds in getting a settlement AT THE ADJUSTER'S ESTIMATE less the alleged cost of this appraisal. Arbitration, however, throws the cost of unjust and unnecessary arbitrations on the company and the result is that it is almost like pulling teeth to get a company to arbitrate.

Then on larger losses the company adjuster tries to get a bond agreeing to appraisal signed by the assured. This takes the adjustment entirely out of control of the assured, forces him to pay half of the cost, pits his appointee, usually a novice in adjustment, an independent, unbiased neighbor against a regular employee of the company's with a life experience in adjustment.

Arbitration, on the other hand, enables the assured to use an expert in hearing evidence to meet the company representative, permits him to call experts on each line of business, and if his claim has been a fair one, forces the companies to pay the entire expense.

Is it any wonder then that the companies try to work in the Appraisal Clause? Is it any wonder that the courts have declared the clause unjust? Is it any wonder that the Legislature of at least one of our provinces has forbidden its use on the policy?

We would certainly advise that no one sign an appraisal bond and that no one enter an appraisal without being advised by experts of his own, thoroughly conversant with every phase of adjustment and not connected with insurance companies. When that position is generally taken, unfair appraisals will be decidedly rare.

The Appraisal Clause in one of its many forms will be found in red ink on almost any fire insurance policy as a variation to the Statutory Conditions.

We have stated some of the objections inherent to this clause; later we shall point out some of the unfair and unjust use of it in the practices of adjustment.

Some Examples of Adjustments.

AS we stated earlier, every effort will no doubt be made to discredit the statements in this article, and it will be claimed that companies do not take the advantage that they claim in their policies to have power to exact.

We shall now give two statements furnished to the companies by different adjusters, and we believe that after a careful study of these, our readers will agree that not only do some adjusters take every advantage of every condition of the policies, but they take advantages for which they have no warrant in policies, law, equity, fair-play, honesty or even common decency.

Fire August 1908.
Insurance, \$7,500, distributed in seven companies.
Subject insured.
Stock in Trade in a Country Store.

Adjustment:		
Stock on Hand January 31st	\$ 8,827.19	
Purchases	14,521.68	
	23,348.87	
Sales	15,560.64	
Less Profit	2,890.16	
	11,670.48	
Cash Discount		11,678.39
		1,678.39
Actual Cash Value (Estimated by Adjuster)		10,000.00
Dry Goods etc.	7000 @ 60c.	\$ 4,200.00
Groceries	3000	3,000.00
Settlement		\$ 7,200.00

The first question is, what warrant has an adjuster to deduct \$1,678.39 from a stock of \$11,678.39 for cash discount, nearly 15 per cent. Then, after reducing the whole stock 15 per cent., a further deduction of 40 per cent. on all the stock but groceries.

The stock shows an increase of nearly \$3,000 since the inventory of January made seven months before, the sales had amounted to \$15,560 in the seven months, so it is quite evident that the stock was active and in good condition; it was no bankrupt stock and was subject to no such trimming as over \$4,000 on a stock of \$11,700. The companies had no hesitation in insuring it for \$7,500 and collecting premium on that amount. Had he been properly advised by men who knew his rights, and had he carried sufficient insurance, he could have collected without any difficulty \$10,000 on that stock.

An insurance agent writing to Saturday Night states that the variations and conditions on insurance policies quoted and commented upon on this page last week are no longer in use. On this point we beg to differ. In this instance the companies are caught with the goods. The policies quoted from are actually in use at the present writing. Each and every one of these absurd variations and conditions are incorporated in policies which have been written within the past three years. How far back Mr. Agent did this practice cease?

Of course you will think no company would take advantage of such an adjustment when the facts as here given were on file in its office, supplied by its own adjuster. Did they do so? One of the leading wholesale houses pointed out that a glaring injustice had been done and stated: "We look on such action toward country merchants as pure dishonesty which we don't think your company will countenance or submit to, etc., etc., NOT ONE OF THE COMPANIES, SO FAR AS WE CAN LEARN, EVER GAVE THE MAN HIS RIGHTS."

Fire, November, 1908.
Insurance Policies of Five Companies covered \$7,000 on stock in a country store.
Memo of Adjustment:
Goods on Hand, as per Inventory, Feby. 28, '08 \$ 10,668.00
Purchases from date of Inventory to date of fire 11,290.00
Gross Merchandise 21,958.00
Cash and Credit Sales Feby. 28 '08 to date of fire \$12,625
Less Profit on Same 2,525 10,100.00
Total amount of stock at time of fire 11,858.00
Estimated value of goods saved from fire 858.00
Loss 11,000.00
Loss to Assured over and above insurance 4,000.00
Settlement: Assured accepts compromise settlement of 6,300.00

Memo. from adjuster's report:

"The assured is a heavy loser, but expects his creditors to deal with him liberally, and in order that he may be able to make a cash settlement with them, allowed a discount of 10 per cent. off the amount of his insurance. He is one of those decent, straight, honest fellows that we so seldom meet with in the adjustment of losses. He has been doing a good and profitable business and is anxious to get back into harness again as soon as possible."

The above needs only the following from a letter written by a leading law firm to the companies: "This is evidently a mistake and entirely unjust to Mr. ——. We would ask you to take the matter up."

Mr. — is still waiting for the \$700, out of which the adjuster and the companies combined to fleece a "decent, straight, honest fellow."

Famous Gold Rushes

STEWART went mad. Waiters dropped their trays, workmen their tools, drivers their reins, and stampeded.

Thus a daily paper, in its description of the excitement created in Stewart, British Columbia, when the report came that seventeen miles distant, at a place called Bitter Creek, a great discovery of gold had been made. It is the old, old story of human avarice and greed. Reason disappears when the gold fever seizes on man.

A few years ago three mining prospectors tried their luck in the Nevada Hills, 200 miles northeast of San Francisco, where they discovered a wealthy deposit of gold. They told some acquaintances at the nearest town, whereupon 200 railroad laborers dropped their tools and began the mad rush for gold. The news spread like wildfire, and in a few weeks the camp of the three prospectors, which had been named Rawhide, had a population of 10,000 people, and miners were arriving at the rate of 200 a day. Lots were sold at anything from \$5,000 to \$25,000, while some mining magnates purchased one claim, which had been staked out by a syndicate of twenty miners, and made a phenomenal yield, for \$800,000.

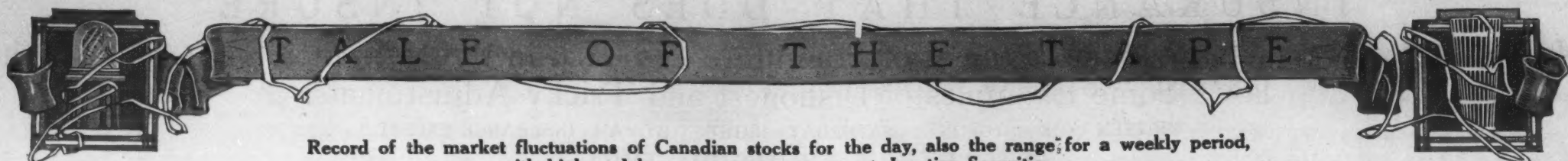
The story of Klondyke is even more amazing. The first find of gold of any importance was made in 1897—not by gold prospectors, but by a fisherman—at the junction of the Klondyke and Yukon rivers. Immediately the news of the rich deposits of gold which were to be found got abroad there was a mad rush, not only from all parts of America, but also from Europe. Soon 30,000 people were on their way to the diggings, many destined never to return; for some 500 miles of the roughest Alaska country had to be traversed, and the route was literally paved with the bones of those who had joined in the mad rush without stopping to consider the difficulties the journey presented.

Husbands deserted their wives, while clerks, merchants, doctors, and lawyers sold all they possessed to pay their way to Klondyke. But where one impractical man succeeded in enriching himself, scores of American professional miners came away worth hundreds of thousands. In spite of the warnings issued, however, and the fact that it needed a capital of something like \$1,500 to get from England to Klondyke, hundreds of people went from that country, only to return wrecked in health and pocket.

The fact is not generally known, perhaps, that it was the discovery of gold in California in 1847 which led to the discovery in Australia. Within four years the annual output from the fields of California reached \$60,000,000, and it was a Mr. Hargreaves, who went as a miner to California, who first discovered gold in Australia.

Two years ago one of the discoverers of the famous Kalgoolie goldfield in Western Australia passed away in the person of an Irishman named Daniel Shea. He and a compatriot named Hannan, while prospecting for gold, camped on the site of Kalgoolie when it was a wilderness. Hannan, in searching for a horse, kicked a nugget of gold. The news spread, a rush set in, and the wealth of the place soon became apparent. Hannan and Shea as the pioneers were awarded pension of \$500 a year—not a great sum when one considers that the annual output of the Kalgoolie goldfield is between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000 sterling.

There are, however, no gold mines so rich as those of the Transvaal. Since 1884—the year the world's greatest goldfield, Witwatersrand, was discovered—until June, 1908, the total value of the gold production of the Transvaal amounted to no less than \$1,057,679,975.



Record of the market fluctuations of Canadian stocks for the day, also the range for a weekly period, with high and low a year ago. * Inactive Securities

Par Value	Outstanding Common Stock	Outstanding Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Res. Funds Profit and Loss	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	STOCK	Range for year 1908		Range for twelve months, 1909				Closing year ago Aug. 31		Wednesday, Aug. 31		Range for week ending Aug. 31 in market of activity			
								High	Low	High	Date	Low	Date	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	High	Low	Last	Sales
100	150,000,000	181,626,798	34,908,633	3,244,539	1st April	s. 3 + 1	TRANSPORTATION	180	142	189	Oct.	166	Mar.	186	183	193	192	193	189	193	670
100	12,500,000	24,903,000	20,000,000	601,994	1st July	q. 1	Canadian Pacific Railway	55	31	71	Aug.	55	Jan.	70	69	49	49	49	48	48	35
100	12,000,000	10,000,000	2,500,000	437,802	1st July	q. 1	Detroit United	18	9	20	Jan.	14	Oct.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	3,500,000	1,500,000	600,000	1,024,465	15th Aug.	q. 1	Duluth, com.	107	95	124	Sept.	106	Jan.	116	126	123	68	68	67	67	134
100	1,400,000	...	8,627,731	1,024,465	15th Aug.	q. 1	Duluth Superior Traction Co., com.	39	20	103	Dec.	39	Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	7,463,703	5,000,000	24,956,813	1,024,465	15th Aug.	q. 1	Halifax Electric	95	68	99	Dec.	83	Feb.	90	88	95	91	...	...	...	...
100	7,463,703	5,000,000	24,956,813	1,024,465	15th Aug.	q. 1	Havana Electric, preferred	95	79	...	July	90	Oct.	95	94	90	89	90	89	90	289
100	7,594,500	4,552,000	3,073,400	...	1st July	q. 1	Illinois Traction, preferred	...	...	...	Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	15,000,000	...	416,344	...	1st Aug.	q. 1	Mexico North Western Railway	139	68	146	May	122	Dec.	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	11,487,400	...	56,895,000	7,239,851	15th April	s. 3	Mexico Tramways Co.	135	80	148	Jan.	134	Nov.	143	143	130	129	129	127	129	530
100	16,800,000	8,400,000	56,895,000	2,789,864	1st Aug.	q. 2	Minn. St. P. and Sault Ste. Marie	204	83	123	Dec.	203	Jan.	213	212	246	246	252	245	246	553
100	10,000,000	...	4,226,034	58,642	20th Jan.	a. 8	Montreal Street	105	83	123	Dec.	...	...	115	114	109	...	...	...	...	...
100	1,000,000	...	12,534,000	947,166	15th June	q. 1	Northern Navigat on.	21	15	36	Dec.	24	Feb.	...	...	38	40	38	40	175	...
100	9,000,000	...	2,941,500	142,380	1st July	q. 1	Northern Ohio Traction	...	...	52	April	35	Dec.	...	40	50	40	49	50	350	...
100	3,000,000	500,000	2,500,000	378,700	15th Sept.	s. 1	Porto Rico Railways Co., com.	39	30	69	Dec.	38	Jan.	...	42	41	42	41	41	1370	...
100	9,500,000	...	2,500,000	378,700	1st June	q. 1	Quebec Railway L. & P. Co., com.	78	62	94	Dec.	77	Jan.	82	81	87	85	87	85	87	375
100	3,132,000	...	1,183,573	1,707,935	1st Aug.	q. 1	Richelieu and Ontario	81	29	103	May	79	Jan.	92	90	93	93	94	90	93	1569
100	31,250,000	...	40,336,326	133,007	1st Jan.	a. 8	Rio de Janeiro	126	109	128	Nov.	105	Jan.	125	...	115	...	...	...	...	...
100	860,000	...	6,000,000	2,597,507	1st July	q. 2	St. Law. & Chi. Steam Nav. Co.	156	110	161	Feb.	142	Jan.	151	143	145	144	145	144	144	955
100	10,000,000	...	13,257,000	1,691,186	1st July	q. 1	Sao Paulo Tramway L. & P. Co.	15	5	14	Nov.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	13,575,000	...	3,998,327	2,968,500	1st July	q. 1	Toledo Railway	109	94	130	Dec.	107	Jan.	125	124	119	...	...	...	...	...
100	8,000,000	...	8,033,000	304,456	1st July	q. 1	Toronto Railway	...	...	...	Oct.	84	Jan.	90	89	90	...	...	...	...	...
100	9,000,000	2,826,200	19,503,000	814,903	1st July	q. 1	Tri-City, preferred	97	78	116	Dec.	96	Jan.	108	107	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	20,100,000	3,000,000	6,458,000	861,430	1st July	q. 2	Twin City, Common	171	124	190	June	156	Jan.	...	187	182	176	...	...	...	...
100	6,000,000	...	2,275,000	15th July	q. 2		Winnipeg Electric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	12,500,000	...	2,442,420	1st July	q. 2		TELEGRAPH, LIGHT AND POWER	143	119	150	April	138	Jan.	148	147	142	143	143	143	143	106
100	3,500,000	...	903,766	1st " q. 1			Bell Telephone	200	182	207	April	195	Jan.	205	204	203	204	203	204	204	95
100	41,380,400	50,000,000	903,766	1st " q. 1			Consumers Gas	77	52	95	Nov.	69	Jan.	55	83	87	85	86	86	84	84
100	41,380,400	50,000,000	903,766	1st " q. 1			Mackay, common	71	50	77	Sept.	69	Jan.	75	74	75	74	74	74	74	68
100	13,585,000	2,400,000	18,889,188	663,854	15th " q. 1		Mackay, preferred	79	45	89	Jan.	63	July	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	13,585,000	2,400,000	18,889,188	663,854	1st May	s. 3	Mexican Light and Power Co., com.	108	99	107	Jan.	109	April	125	125	112	110	110	110	110	50
100	17,000,000	...	10,107,000	2,042,561	15th Aug.	q. 1	Montreal Power	113	85	108	Dec.	109	Mar.	125	125	132	131	132	130	132	685
100	1,520,300	...	7,900,000	171,176	20th June	q. 1	Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Co.	...	...	108	Dec.	100	Nov.	...	...	112	110	110	110	110	37
100	7,000,000	...	1,036,788	1st " q. 2			Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	81	55	103	Dec.	85	Jan.	94	94	100	97	100	98	98	291
100	4,000,000	...	1,000,000	1,036,788	1st " q. 2		Toronto Electric Light	135	110	135	Jan.	114	May	195	195	112	112	111	112	112	98

Par Value	Capital Stock Outstanding	Reserve Fund	Profit and Loss		Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	STOCK	Range for year 1908		Range for twelve months, 1909				Closing year ago		Wednesday, Aug. 31		Range of week ending Aug. 31 in market of activity.			
								High	Low	High	Date	Low	Date	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	High	Low	Last	Sales
243	4,866,666	2,530,666	294,653		8th April	3+1	BANKS														
50	10,000,000	6,000,000	722,139		1st June	q. 2	British North America.....	147	141	155	Mar.	148	Feb.	155	147	143	143	15	
50	4,000,000	5,000,000	295,766		1st July	q. 3	Commerce.....	171	*155	*201	Dec.	171	Jan.	200*	....	200*	200	200	12	
100	3,000,000	2,100,000	148,841		1st "	q. 2	Dominion.....	246	216	248	Aug.	230	April	243	243	238	239	238	84		
100	2,620,355	2,620,355	403,665		1st "	q. 2	Eastern Townships.....	150	148	165	Dec.	155	Jan.	161	161	161	161	161	12		
100	2,500,000	2,300,000	23,812		1st June	q. 2	Hamilton.....	205	185	206	Dec.	199	Jan.	203	201	196*	....	....	....
100	5,384,289	5,384,289	696,135		1st "	q. 2	Hochelaga.....	150	133	*148	Sept.	140	Jan.	145*	....	141	161	161	15	
100	6,000,000	4,500,000	102,157		1st Aug	q. 2	Imperial.....	234	209	234	Jan.	225	Nov.	230	229*	225*	226	225*	15		
100	1,000,000	1,000,000	307,809		1st July	q. 2	Merchants.....	166	151	170	Dec.	160	Jan.	167	....	183	....	....	....
100	3,500,000	3,850,000	257,769		1st "	q. 2	Metropolitan.....	207	188	*211	Jan.	*199	Sept.	205	204	207	204	205*	18		
100	14,400,000	12,000,000	681,561		1st June	q. 2	Molson's.....	250	*228	254	Aug.	245	Jan.	252	251*	246	246	244	54		
100	2,000,000	1,200,000	26,014		1st Aug	q. 1	Montreal.....	120	120	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	773,700	1,378,975	26,266		1st July	q. 3	Nationale.....	286	274	285	May	*2	Oct.	274	275	270	270	270	1		
100	3,000,000	5,500,000	44,865		1st "	q. 3	New Brunswick.....	208	200	213	Jan.	*276	Dec.	283	271	280	278	270°	....	
100	3,419,420	3,419,420	455,919		1st June	q. 2	Nova Scotia.....	235	220	236	Feb.	205	Mar.	212	209	212	212	212	....	
100	2,500,000	1,250,000	39,671		1st "	q. 1	Ottawa.....	233	211	*233	June	*212	Feb.	229	243	242	242	241	2		
100	5,000,000	5,700,000	228,393		1st July	q. 2	Quebec.....	232	211	*233	June	*212	Feb.	229	243	242	242	241	31		
50	2,000,000	2,400,000	54,074		1st Aug.	q. 3	Royal.....	232	*213	241	Jan.	*224	April	230	229*	224	224	224	5		
100	4,000,000	4,750,000	68,871		1st June	q. 2	Standard.....	221	201	227	Jan.	215	July	222	212	210*	212	212	40		
100	4,354,500	2,200,000	102,443		1st July	q. 2	Toronto.....	137	122	148	Dec.	136	Jan.	139	139	143	143	143	20		
100	3,244,800	1,900,000	28,676		1st June	q. 1	Traders.....	134	121	140	Dec.	130	July	138	134*	145	....	....	....
							Union.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Par Value	Outstanding Common	Outstanding Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Res. Funds Profit and Loss	Last Dividend		STOCK	Range for year 1908		Range for twelve months 1909				Closing year ago Aug. 31	Wednesday, Aug. 31		Range for week ending Aug. 31 in market of activity			
					Date	Per cent.		High	Low	High	Date	Low	Date		Ask	Bid	High	Low	Last	Sales
100	8,123,000	1,875,000	7,500,000	.....	.....	.....	INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS	.....	.....	33	Oct.	27	Dec.	.....	15	.....	14	14	14	50
100	8,123,000	1,875,000	7,500,000	.....	1st July	q. 1	Amal. Asbestos Corp., com.	.....	.....	91	Oct.	89	Dec.	.....	80	72	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	3,000,000	1,000,000	510,000	.....	.....	.....	Black Lake Cons. Asbestos, com.	.....	.....	23	Dec.	21	Dec.	.....	25	24	25	24	24	21
100	3,000,000	1,000,000	510,000	.....	.....	.....	Black Lake Cons. Asbestos, pref.	.....	.....	67	Dec.	62	Dec.	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	750,000	750,000	49,000	63,588	1st July	q. 1	F. N. Burt Company, com.	.....	.....	59	Dec.	53	Oct.	.....	103	100	102	102	102	44
100	750,000	750,000	49,000	63,588	1st " "	q. 1	F. N. Burt Company, pref.	.....	.....	93	Dec.	91	Oct.	.....	75	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	3,500,000	5,000,000	3,500,000	756,940	.....	.....	Canadian Car & Foundry, com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	3,500,000	5,000,000	3,500,000	756,940	20th July	q. 1	Canadian Car & Foundry, pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	13,500,000	10,500,000	5,000,000	75,296	.....	.....	Canada Cement, com.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	18	19	18	18	226
100	13,500,000	10,500,000	5,000,000	75,296	16th Aug.	q. 1	Canada Cement, pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	80	81	80	81	437
10	6,000,000	.....	13,713,927	3,306,001	1st July	q. 2	Canada Permanent, com.	145	111	163	April	140	Jan.	160	160	162	160	160	160	261
100	2,796,695	1,959,455	2,541,300	76,700	1st " "	q. 1	Can. Consolidated Rubber, com.	23	20	106	Sept.	27	Jan.	9	95	98	94	94	94	25
100	2,796,695	1,959,455	2,541,300	76,700	1st " "	q. 1	Can. Consolidated Rubber, pref.	85	85	125	July	83	Jan.	125	109	108	110	110	110	75
100	4,700,000	2,000,000	267,568	1,829,000	1st " "	q. 1	Canadian General Electric, com.	108	83	123	July	101	Jan.	120	107	108	104	108	35	
100	4,700,000	2,000,000	267,568	1,829,000	1st April	s. 3	Canadian General Electric, pref.	108	104	112	July	110	Jan.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	565,000	408,910	54,396	71,971	1st July	s. 1	City Dairy, common	20	15	35	May	15	Jan.	.....	27	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	565,000	408,910	54,396	71,971	1st " "	q. 1	City Dairy, preferred	87	83	103	Oct.	85	Jan.	95	98	98	98	98	9	.....
1	1,768,814	.....	54,275	496,234	1st " "	6 + 9	Crown Reserve	2.90	1.98	0.00	Oct.	2.60	Jan.	3.9	3.94	2.81	2.77	2.85	2.78	1,595
100	15,000,000	3,000,000	6,492,648	496,234	1st July	q. 1	Dominion Coal	103	85	120	Nov.	96	Feb.	120	115	107	105	106	106	.....
100	15,000,000	3,000,000	6,492,648	496,234	1st Aug.	s. 3	Dominion Coal	103	85	120	Nov.	96	Feb.	120	115	107	105	106	106	.....
100	35,000,000	.....	.....	2,414,129	1st July	q. 1	Dominion Steel and Coal Corp.	75	44	138	Nov.	69	Jan.	133	133	62	62	63	61	1816
100	20,000,000	5,000,000	13,271,500	565,780	1st " "	q. 1	Dominion Steel, preferred	75	44	138	Nov.	69	Jan.	133	133	62	62	63	61	1816
100	5,000,000	1,859,030	6,451,058	565,780	1st " "	q. 1	Dominion Textile, common	67	40	79	Sept.	57	Mar.	75	74	64	64	64	64	55
100	5,000,000	1,859,030	6,451,058	565,780	15th " "	q. 1	Dominion Textile, preferred	107	78	110	June	95	Feb.	107	100	102	100	100	100	.....
100	40,000,000	12,000,000	522,178	1,284,395	31st June	q. 1	Lake Superior Corporation	119	103	128	Sept.	118	Jan.	127	129	129	129	129	129	60
100	2,100,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,284,395	1st " "	q. 1	Lake of Woods Milling	119	103	128	Sept.	118	Jan.	127	129	129	129	129	129	60
100	2,100,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,284,395	1st " "	q. 1	Lake of Woods Milling	119	103	128	Sept.	118	Jan.	127	129	129	129	129	129	60
100	7,488,145	.....	.....	421,482	20th July	q. 2	La Rose Cons. Mines Co.	7.12	6.25	8.47	Aug.	4.20	Nov.	130	126	140	142	145	145	47
100	1,600,000	.....	.....	527,783	1st " "	q. 1	Laurentide, common	112	93	130	Sept.	112	Jan.	130	126	140	142	145	145	75
100	1,600,000	.....	.....	527,783	1st " "	q. 1	Laurentide, common	112	93	130	Sept.	112	Jan.	130	126	140	142	145	145	75
100	2,500,000	2,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Maple Leaf Milling	116	101	131	Dec.	112	Jan.	126	150	140	150	150	150	710
100	2,500,000	2,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Maple Leaf Milling, preferred	116	101	131	Dec.	112	Jan.	126	150	140	150	150	150	710
105	700,000	800,000	.....	393,596	8th " "	s. 3	Montreal Steel	83	57	105	Dec.	68	April	90	87	119	115	115	115	443
100	700,000	800,000	.....	393,596	8th July	q. 1	Montreal Steel, preferred	105	92	117	Dec.	104	April	112	118	115	115	115	115	.....
5	6,000,000	.....	.....	935,167	20th " "	q. 5 + 2	aNipissing Mines Co.	12	6	12.91	Sept.	9.25	Feb.	10.51	11.00	10.60	11.09	10.75	11.00	40
100	6,000,000	1,030,000	4,500,000	336,807	15th July	q. 1	Nova Scotia Steel, common	62	41	87	Nov.	54	Mar.	69	84	84	84	84	84	362
100	6,000,000	1,030,000	4,500,000	336,807	15th " "	q. 2	Nova Scotia Steel, preferred	115	108	122	Dec.	114	Jan.	120	123	120	123	123	123	.....
100	2,500,000	2,000,000	1,750,000	723,317	1st " "	q. 2	Ogilvie Flour	116	101	144	Dec.	112	Mar.	128	127	129	126	127	127	25
100	2,500,000	2,000,000	1,750,000	723,317	1st June	q. 1	Ogilvie Flour, preferred	130	114	128	Sept.	118	Mar.	130	126	125	120	125	125	.....
100	2,150,000	1,075,000	2,000,000	602,005	15th Aug.	q. 5	Penmans, Limited, common	50	29	66	July	42	Feb.	55	53	57	57	57	57	.....
100	2,150,000	1,075,000	2,000,000	602,005	1st Aug.	q. 5	Penmans, Limited, preferred	50	29	66	July	42	Feb.	55	53	57	57	57	57	.....
100	937,500	900,000	.....	685,690	1st July	q. 1	William A. Rogers, Ltd., common	85	72	152	Dec.	101	Mar.	132	132	178	180	180	180	78
100	937,500	900,000	.....	685,690	1st " "	q. 1	William A. Rogers, Ltd., preferred	85	72	152	Dec.	101	Mar.	132	132	178	180	180	180	78
100	8,750,000	1,250,000	.....	656,950	1st " "	q. 1	Shredded Wheat, common	32	30	43	Dec.	29	April	36	36	105	107	106	106	73
100	8,750,000	1,250,000	.....	656,950	1st " "	q. 1	Shredded Wheat, preferred	99	94	97	Jan.	97	Jan.	99	99	105	107	106	106	73
100	1,000,000	.....	.....	91,303	15th Dec.	15	Tretheway Cobalt Mine	180	47	164	Feb.	129	June	136	136	135	135	135	135	.....